PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,328.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M. 1908.				
8th Feb.	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6803		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,383	Vercos	20th Feb. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	16th Feb. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	B. Cucchi	16th Mar. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	16th April 1908

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1908.
LEVANZO	8,000	G. Bel-ito	17th March. "
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

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AGENT.

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An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

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Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore).

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Feb.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
KOLA	1,930	Thur. 6th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 7th Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingar, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,500 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahemera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "MAZAGON" 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 15th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabocvich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4598	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4598	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb, 1908.
† AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednara	24th Apr. 1908.
† PERSIA	5393	P. Cragliotto	29th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragli tto	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	598	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via						
Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†** City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
†** City of London	..	15 "	24 "	..	15 "
†** City of Glasgow	..	15 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

† City of Madras	..	16 Jan.	23 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar
† City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	3 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
† Prome	..	....	....	22 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	26 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service, a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2 to 12 passengers.

‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

‡** Sails for Havre landing passengers at Plymouth.

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Rissolas, per box of 50s. ...	4	8
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Consamori, per box of 50s. ...	4	0
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Cosa, per box of 50s.	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s...	4	8
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Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s. ...	7	8

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LARGE CONSIGNMENT of HAMS ranging from 7 to 16 lbs. are ARRIVING by EVERY through-MAIL.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.

Boiled Rs. 1-8 per lb.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,000,000

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J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 862,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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Amounts for 12 months are received a 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Re. 2-8

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Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Lower than those of other Companies.

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YELLOW LABEL	1 Re. 2 As.	per lb.
BLUE	1 "	" "
RED	12 Annas	" "

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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
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LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager*.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Dutch Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Honkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GRRIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lincyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtsze (Makkeo)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Moji	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Ichang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53—Threadneedle Street, E
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Yeata New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CASPIAN" ARRIVED from CARDIFF and LONDON, are hereby REQUESTED to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock, D. Shed.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macfadyen, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Agents.

Armenian Lane,
Bombay, 4th February, 1908.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1908.

SPECIAL PRIZES (Silver Cups valued at rupees thirty each) will be given by the Committee for the following classes :—

I. Smooth-coated and wire-haired Fox-terrier pups, under twelve months old, born in the country.

II. Irish Terrier Pups, either imported or born in the country and under twelve months.

III. Australian Terriers (Dogs and Bitches), entered in one Class.

For the above Classes an Entry fee of rupees two should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Dog Show, by the 12th February, after which date no entries will be received.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Hon. Secretary, Bombay Dog Show.

CRAWFORD MARKETS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TALUKCHAND GAVERCHAND JAVERI, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client SOBHAGCHAND FOOLCHAND. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East-side of the 3rd Agiary Lane without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under New Survey Nos. 1389, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, and 1393, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 730 and Street No. 9 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Agiary Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Pallonji Dorabji Meherjins, on or towards the South by the property of Cursetbai, wife of Burjorji Desai, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1908.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MANEKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N.-W. Railway Co., Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 3rd March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of oils, from 1st April 1908 to 31st March, 1909.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3-0-0 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. & N.-W. Ry.

SAMASTIPUR, 27TH JANUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS.

THE Public are informed that on SUNDAY, the 2nd February, 1908, and on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1908, the following ROUTE will be ADOPTED for the MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS, organized by the Motor Union of Western India, from Bombay to Kolhapur and back via Mahableshwar :—

Queen's Road from Band Stand, Mathew Road, Kennedy Bridge, Frere Bridge, Grant Road, Gilder Street, Souter Street, Sankli Street, Byculla Bridge, Parel Road, Suparibag Road, Vincent Road to Sion Causeway.

On SUNDAY the 2nd February, 30 Cars will leave Esplanade Band Stand, at 8 A.M. (S.T.), at intervals of 2 minutes.

On WEDNESDAY the 5th February, the first Car will arrive at Sion Causeway, at about 4 P.M. (S.T.), other Cars following at intervals of ½ an hour.

The Public are advised to AVOID the ROADS abovementioned on SUNDAY, the 2nd February as far as possible during the hours of 8 and 9 A.M.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBA , 29TH JANUARY, 1908.

WANTED.

FOR the Permanent Establishment of the Office of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, TWO EUROPEAN CLERKS,

One on Rs. 250 per mensem,
One on Rs. 100 per mensem.

Applicants must not be more than 35 and 30 years of age respectively. They should show that they have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, or some equivalent standard, and that they have had experience in the work of a Government Office; for the higher paid appointment it will be necessary that the applicant has had charge of a Government Office or the Section of an office, or pay of not less than Rs. 225 per mensem and for the lower appointment should have been drawing not les than Rs. 75 per mensem.

2. The appointments will be made on probation in the first instance.

3. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received upto 10th February 1908.

G. H. HEWETT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 30th January, 1908.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHANGE IN THE RULES RELATING TO V.-P. SYSTEM.

IT is hereby notified that, with effect from the 1st February, 1908, the sender of a POSTAL ARTICLE intended for transmission by the Value-payable Post will not be required to fill in the forms which have now to be presented with each such article. On and after the date mentioned, the sender of a Value-payable article will merely have to fill in a prescribed form certifying that the article is being sent in execution of *bona fide* order received by him and furnishing the following particulars :—

(1) class of the article, i.e. whether letter packet, parcel, or railway receipt, note and whether registered or unregistered ;
(2) the name and address of the addressee ; and
(3) the amount for remittance to himself.

2. From the same date, the sender of every Value-payable article intended for transmission by Post will be required to write clearly on the face of the article itself :—

(i) In the upper left-hand corner :—the letters V. P., followed by an entry, *in figures and words*, of the amount for remittance to himself, and
(ii) in the lower left-hand corner :—his own name and full address.

3. The new form of certificate will be procurable from the Post Office before the date on which these changes are brought into force. Bound copies of one hundred of these forms with counterfoils will also be available for sale to the public at Post Offices.

C. STEWART-WILSON.
Director-General
of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, THE 25TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Thacker's Handbook, Almanac and Diary for Bombay, Diary a week on an opening, containing Wages Tables, Exchange Tables, Tide Tables, and other useful local information, with map	1 0
The Lover of Queen Elizabeth. Being the Story of the Life of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. By Mrs. Audrey Richardson, Author of "Famous Ladies of the English Court." Demy 8vo., fully illustrated. Hand-Coloured Photogravure Frontispiece	8 8
The Pirates of Malabar, and an English Woman in India 200 Years Ago. By Col. John Biddulph. With a Frontispiece and Map, large post 8vo.	5 4
Through the Magic Door. By A. Conan Doyle, Author of "The White Company." With 16 page Illustrations	2 4
*** A series of chats about books. The man who desires to start a little book collection of his own, might find it his best guide.	
The Chemistry of Commerce. By Prof. R. K. Duncan, Author of "The New Knowledge," &c. Demy 8vo., illustrated	6 9
In Wildest Africa. By C. G. Schillings, Author of "With Flashlight and Rifle in Equatorial East Africa." Translated by Frederic Whyte. With about 300 Illustrations direct from the Author's wonderful photographs. In two volumes	21 0
Through Persia in a Motor Car. By Russia and the Caucasus. By Claude Anet. Translated by Mr. Beresford Ryley. Illustrated from Photographs	14 0
Descriptive of the perilous and exciting adventures of Motoring from Bucharest into the very heart of Persia.	
Hunters of the Silences. By Ch. C. D. Roberts. 50 Illustrations (several in Colour) by Charles Livingston Bull...	5 4
"Makes a strong appeal to the minds of young people."—"Country Life."	
In the Footsteps of Marco Polo. By Major Clarence Dalrymple Bruce	18 6
In this account of his journey from Simla to Pekin, Major Bruce, a great traveller, relates a delightful narrative of his interesting and valuable experiences. The volume is full of illustrations reproduced from the Author's photographs, and has a specially prepared map.	
Old and New Japan. A series of word pictures depicting the inner life and spirit of the Japanese. By Clive Holland, Author of "Things Seen in Japan," &c. With 50 Illustrations in colour by Montague Smyth ...	13 2
The Altar Fire. By A. C. Benson	6 9
The "World" says :—"In conception and in execution this study of a high-souled but inveterate egoist converted to humility and altruism by the discipline of suffering, is an achievement of rare power, pathos, and beauty, and, so far, incomparably the finest thing that its author has given us."	
Across Persia. By E. Crawshay Williams An account of a journey made under favourable auspices—Mr. Williams journeyed up the Persian Gulf with the Viceregal party from India—in 1903	10 15
The South-Bound Car. By Owen Llewellyn and L. Raven-Hill. With 85 Illustrations ...	3 0
A vivacious narrative of the events of a tour by motor in Spain. Mr. Raven-Hill's sketches fully illustrate the incidents, humorous and otherwise.	
The Marches of Hindustan. By David Fraser. 150 Illustrations, Sketches, and Maps ...	18 6
Mr. David Fraser is well-known as the Author of "A Modern Campaign." His "Marches of Hindustan," announced above for immediate publication, is the record of a journey he has just returned from in Thibet, Trans-Himalayan India, Chinese Turkistan, Russian Turkistan and Persia.	

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

THURSDAY, 6th February.—Lecture by Samshul Ulma, Ewad J. J. Mody, B. A. (Public). SUBJECT :—"Emancipation of Women."

MONDAY, 10th February.—Addresses by Ladies (Public).
Lady J. C. Jehangir.
Mrs Ali Akbar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Mrs. Herlekar.
Miss Fyzee.
PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN AGE.

THE NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL devoted to the Educational, Commercial and Social Interests of India.

Welcomed by the Indian press as occupying an unique position in Indian Journalism.

Special articles on "Industries for small Capitalists" "Dadabhai Naoroji," "Interviews with Commercial Indians in London", etc., etc. Illustrated throughout.

Published by
THE INDIAN TRADING Co.,
WINCHESTER HOUSE,
LONDON, E. C.

Subscription Rs. 5 per annum, post paid ; Single Copies 8 annas. Remittances may be sent to The INDIAN SPECIE BANK, Bombay ; or to Messrs THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; or at any of Messrs. WHEELER and Co's Bookstalls ; or direct to THE MANAGER, of The Indian Age, Winchester House, London, E. C.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms :—The price varies according to issue of time between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher for very old issues, if available.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

MATINEE ! } TO-DAY,
MATINEE ! } AT 4 P. M.

Performance at 4 Sharp.
Doors Open one hour earlier.
Children Half-Price to Matinees only to all parts.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB. 7TH.
FIRST HIGH JUMPING CONTEST FOR LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.
A HANDSOME TROPHY FOR THE WINNER.

Practice NIGHTLY, between the hours of 6-30 and 7-30 p. m. to accustom the horses to the lights.

Booking at Circus for Boxes and First Chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 4 to 6 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20 ; Single seat in Box, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3 ; Second chairs, Rs. 2 ; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1 ; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE,—Proprietress.
COL. BOB-LOVE—Manager.
R. ALTON,—Agent.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.

LADY MAUD WARRENDER'S GRAND CONCERT

in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLARKE.
H. E. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

Unreserved Seats Rs. 2. Ample accommodation.

Accompanists : Mr. Theodore Flint and Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
Organ : Mr. George R. Johnston.
Plan of Hall at Messrs. Rose & Co.

"EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

DON'T MISS THE GRAND AND SENSATIONAL PROGRAMME.

THE WONDERFUL PEARLS' FISHER.

Excursion into the Lands of the Mermaid and Pearls

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED EFFECTS.

Don't forget the GRAND PHENOMENAL PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT.

With new wonderful films just received from Paris. Never Shown in Bombay.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,
FEBRUARY 5TH,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.

A SCRATCH POLO MATCH ON THURSDAY.

SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
MORE EXCITING SPORTS.
THE SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

GRAND COSTUME TABLEAU CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
H. E. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

THURSDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908, AT 9-30 P. M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist :—

Lady MAUD WARRENDER, Miss CLARKE,
Mrs. RAIKES, Mrs. HICK, Mrs. VALENTINI,
Miss FORBES ; Messrs. CROFT, MARSH, HILL, COOPER, NABERT, and others.

Bookings at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Last day for RECEIVING PICTURES February 28th. For prospectus and particulars apply to.

Professor O. V. MULLER, M.A.
Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College, Bombay.

ABDULLA & Co., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Foruby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

The Popular Edition of
THE WORKS OF GEORGE BORROW.
Large Crown 8vo. Rs. 2-3 each Vol.

THE BIBLE IN SPAIN; or, The Journeys, Adventures and Imprisonments of an Englishman in an attempt to circulate the Scriptures in the Peninsula; with the Notes, and Glossary of Alick Burke, with Photogravure Frontispiece.

LAVENGRO : The Scholar, the Gypsy, the Priest. A New Edition. Containing the unaltered text of the original issue ; some suppressed Episodes now printed for the first time; Ms. Variorum, Vocabulary and Notes by Prof. W. G. Knapp. With Photogravure Portrait, 2 Half-tone Illustrations, and 8 Pen and Ink Sketches by Percy Wadham.

ROMANY RYE. A sequel to Lavengro. A New Edition Collated and Revised in the same manner as "Lavengro." By Prof. W. J. Knapp. With Photogravure and 7 Pen and Ink Sketches by Percy Kitton.

WILD WALES : Its people, Language and Scenery. New Edition. With Photogravure and 12 Illustrations by A. S. Hardrick.

THE GYPSIES OF SPAIN. Their Manners, Customs, Religion and Language. With Photogravure Frontispiece and 7 Illustrations by A. Wallis Mills.

ROMANO LAVO LIL : The Word Book of the Romany or English Gypsy Language, with specimens of Gypsy Poetry and an account of certain Gypseries, or places inhabited by them, and of various things relating to Gypsy Life in England.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSE FITTINGS.

Under instructions from the B. I. S. N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon :

A quantity of wooden materials of horse fittings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Jakeria Musjid Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1908, at 5 p.m (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Hormusji Nusherwanji Vakeel Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, and Mahomed Hajee Saboo, the acting Executors of the late Mr. Abdulla Hajee Dawood and from Mr. Abdul Karim Hajee Jaffer, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed properties :

First—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground-rent tenure with the messuage, tenement, building or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Jakeria Musjid Street, Bhuj Maholla, outside the Fort, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 146-2 square yards or thereabouts registered with the property hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1300—1482 and 1491, and new No. 7054 and bearing old Survey No. 2592 and new Survey No. 2930 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Haji Esmail Jaitha, on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Haji Abdul Satar Talab and now belonging to Jakeria Essa, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Abdul Noor Mahomed and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described and the message, tenement or dwelling-house whereon is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2132 (3) and Street Nos. 345—347.

Secondly.—All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the vendors under the indenture of Conveyance and lease bearing date the 28th June, 1900, and expressed to be made between Abdulla Hajee Dawood of the one part and the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay the other part in all that narrow strip or parcel of land or ground with the message, or tenement thereon situate, on the East side of the said Jakeria Musjid Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 6 2-8 square yards being the remaining portion lying with the regular line of the said Street of the property first hereinabove described, the said strip being bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property first hereinabove described, on the West by the said Jakeria Musjid Street (Bhuj Maholla), on the North by the said property of Hajee Esmail Jaitha and on the South by the said property of Jakaria Issa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Attorneys for the vendors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 389 Shares of the Berar Manufacturing Coy., Ltd,
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 565 of 1907.

Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand Doga, of Bikaner, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay at Moombadevi, under the name and style of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand by means of his Moonim Radhakison Joravarmal.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Chatoorbhuj Gordhan, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort .....Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made by the High Court in the above Suit, on 19th December, 1907, and under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

389 Shares of the Berar Manufacturing Coy., Ltd.

The above Shares will be sold in lots of 25 or more shares.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will be required to be paid within 3 days after the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAMER FURNITURE, UNSERVICEABLE STORES AND JOLLY BOATS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Agents of Messrs. The Sha Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ltd., sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th day of February, 1908, at the old Mahalaxmi Mills Godown, Wari Bunder, at 11-30 in the forenoon (Bombay Time), the furniture and the unservicable stores of the said Company, viz :—Oakwood chairs with iron stands, chest-of-drawers, shelves, dressing and washing tables, dining tables, round office tables, cabin doors and partition planks, screens, including two jolly boats, a large iron sink, an ice box, and a lot of old iron brass, copper, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid at the Office of the auctioneers and the goods cleared away within three days from the day of sale at the expense of the purchasers.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND LIBRARY BOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February 1908, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms, a large collection of old rare and modern works in all departments of Literature, Fiction, History Biography, Travels, Poetry, Medicine, Law, Folklore, Religion, Philosophy, Engineering, Scientific, etc.

A special collection of books on the late South African War, half bound volumes of very rare old magazines, some begining from the first date of their publication: Westminster Review, Cornhill Magazine, Review Des Deux Mondes, Tomakawk, Macmillan's Magazine, Contemporary Magazine, Blackwood Magazine, La Charivari Pictorial World, Sketch, Tit-bits, Great Thoughts, Magazine of Art, Windsor Magazine, Strand Magazine, Reviews of Reviews, Family Herald, Saturday Journal, also an old volume on the treatise of the Sibyls, giving an account of the names and number of the Sibyls, published, London, 1661.

The books are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write :—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on Woman's Proper Place in Society, in pamphlet form, Re. 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 9 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENTS' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 53, Medows Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort,

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas (can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GNANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Straam Buildings Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Horaby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget" " size containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Annual Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 cost Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively Monthly Subscription Rs. 1-4-0 per year Post Free

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relative to India History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oak's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1908.—Only a few Copies available. Get up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

WILL a European Gentleman share a large AIRY ROOM with another European Gentleman in the third floor of "DANTRA" HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel.—Apply to Box No. 3031, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

KAMA-SHASTRA :
A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity
GRATIS ; POST FREE.
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
A. N. Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE FAMED
DE RESZKE CIGARETTES
AS
USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession ; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah :—

Basso, per tin of 100	Rs.	5	8
Tenor, " " 100	"	4	8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.
Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of invoice of Cockery ware, Jardineers, flower-pots, etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, (Corner of late Agra Bank Lane) on account of the concerned an invoice of Crockeryware such as dinner sets, fruit plates, flower-pots, flower-vases, jardineers with pots toilet sets, soda tumblers, etc., in lots to suit purchasers

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED Property at Oonderia Street, near Sir J. J. Hospital, High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 638 of 1907.

Abdul Rahim Salleh Mahomed.....Plaintiff
vs.
Rosbunbibi and others .....Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. H. H. Wadia, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Consent Decree of the High Court, made in the above suit and dated the 18th day of October, 1907, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1908 (if not previously sold by private contract) subject to certain terms and conditions of sale :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the eastern side of Oonderia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 81 7-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1375, New No. 8537, Old Survey No. 2464 and New Survey No 3933, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 272 and Street No. 47-49 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by the Oonderia Street aforesaid, on the North by the house of Goolam Mohidin and on the South by the house of Bala Miya bin Bhawoodin Khote.

For further particulars of the property and inspection of the conditions of sale under which it is to be sold, application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Attorney for the plaintiff and the Special Commissioner at his Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Daoodbhai Abdulally, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in his Shop at Khoka Bazaar, out of Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m., the following:—Locks, screws, saws, files, screw hook, hat and coat hooks, buckles, handles, hinges, chest locks, bolts, hammers, stoppers, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable bungalow at the village of Irla, near Andheri, close to Mr. Framji Palonji Talati's Bungalow, at the West side of Government Bridge.

HIGH COURT.
Original Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction
Suit No. 563 of 1907.

Karmally Peerbhoy.....Plaintiff.
vs.
B. D. Sethna and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made herein and bearing date, the 1st day of August 1907, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SATUR

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Caspian 2,317 tons, Captain W. W. Chapman arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal and 1 passenger.

THE Hansa Line steamer Gutenfels 3,551 tons Captain P. Diedrichsen, sailed yesterday for Hamburg &c with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kanzler, 1,864 tons Captain Michaelson sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Magidi 1,857 tons Captain W. H. Coats sailed yesterday for Jadah with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons Captain F. Chappell arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf ports with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Delhi, 4,753 tons, Captain J D. Andrews, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. R. Murphy, Miss Mackinnon, Miss Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Leedom, Miss Leedom, Mr. C. Mack Itosh, Mr G. Miller, Mr. E. Currimbhoy For Hongkong—Mr. T. H. King, Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Rogers and two infants. For Shanghai—Mr. C. C. Shilton. For Sydney—Mr. G. W. Cotgrave.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilehfield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ..... Capt O S Hickley ..... R Navy
H M S Proserpine ..... Capt James ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ..... Comdr McArthur ..... R I Marine
Assaye ..... Seymour ..... S'pton ..... 7-2 ..... Trans-port

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 4.

Argyll	2281 Robinson	Cory Bros
Aynthia	694 Curtis	F F Campbell & Co
Buccania	2943 Tilsby	R A Willis
Bucentaur	2293 Large	K Nixon & Co
Colonia	4977 Woodcock	Eastern Telegraph Co
Cowrie	3153 Strathon	W & A Graham & Co
Caspian	2317 Chapman	J M & Co
Harlyn	2234 Bird	Bombay Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Kirkles	2575 Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Kenley	2429 Wilson	W & A Graham & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Kasara	504 Chappell	M M & Co
Loodiana	2124 Seymour	M M & Co
Malta	3960 Peters	P & O S N Co
Marazgon	3279 Hodgson	Repairing M M & Co
Madura	1273 Elson	M M and Co
Moshtari	1110 Goss	B & P S N Co
Nadir	3041 Corckhill	T M & Co
Shah Nasir	2755 Grant	Shah N N Co
Shah Nawaz	3523	Shah S N & Co
Towbridge	3389 Prescott	W & A Graham & Co
Warrior	3394 Tinlale	Bombay Co
Xima	146	Shah S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia ....3250 Thomson ..L'pool .... 12-2 W & A G & Co
5 Capri .....3718 Pedome...Shanghai .....17-2 F R S N Co
8 Imperator ...3330 Mosco ....Trieste.....16-2 A D S N Co
9 Chybasa.....3091 Babb.....Antwerp.....8-2 M M & Co
10&11 Delhi .....4783 Andrews ....Shanghai .....5-2 P & O Co
12 Querimba.....4937 Smith .....N F.....M M & Co
15 John Hardie..2816 McMillan.....K'chi .....8-2 F Muir & Co

M W D D

Itaura .....3363 Tucker ..... Calcutta.....5-2 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Kasara s	Chappel	Busreh. Jan 24
	Caspian s	Chapman	Cardiff, Dec 13

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
4	Sandon Hall s.....	Main	Karachi
	Gutenfels s	Diedrichsen ..	Hamburg, &c
	Kanzler s	Michaelson ..	Zanzibar, &c
	Majidi s	Coates	Jedah, &c

The steamer Delhi, Captain Andrews, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Takasaki Maru, for China, &c.
" Gulistan, for Liverpool, &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Naderi, for Mauritius, &c.
" Capri, for China, &c.
" Kaiser, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Barrania, for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	Names	From
1	Caloto	G B Scheoffino	Bombay
	Harvestoe	H W Foley	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

2	Khedoung	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Ethiopia	A B D'Cruz	Chittagong
	Fenley	B Forsyth	Bombay
	Loch Bay	J Stephen	Bombay
	Taroba	Nelson	Rangoon
	Ismaila	J w R as	Bombay
	Vadala	F W Peckham	Mauritius
3	Glendhu	E Taylor	Sabang
	Clan Ferguson	W Macallster	Phidla and New York
	Kaisenturm	A Volkman	Hamburg
	Chancellor	R W Donald	London
	Graech-a	R L Instone	Australia
	Amaryllis	G W Lash	Bombay
	Sc-rhoe	H A Clegg	Karachi

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—1 bale cotton Diwadker and Co; 70 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 27 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts bones E C Nanji, 100 cwts kang, 200 cwts turmeric and 600 cwts dilseed, Bunr and Kranse, 160 bales wool J Kwra, 221 bales wool D Goolabchand, 71 bales wool E Sewji, 1,050 cwts myrabollams W Bechar, 660 cwts wheat and 150 cwts wheat flour H Canji, 20 bales wool T Ruttonsey, 24 bales wool M Jaitha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—25 bales cotton fly N Damji, 520 cwt myrabollams W Bechar, 1,000 cwts mowrasseed 1,000 cwts gengellyseed and 5,713 cwts linseed L Dryfuse and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—19 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co; 18 bales twist Mody and Co; 10 bales twist Rehmani Mill and Co; 212 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR GLASSGOW.

Massilia s—8 cwts dry fish C F Vakeel and Co; 40 cwts gum G Sojpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybasa s—1,000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co, 2,525 cwts myrabollams and 50 bales hemp H Govendji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Liebenfels s—50 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—55 bales cotton Glade and Co; 75 bales hemp T Purshotam and Co; 30 bales twist Khan and Khan, 2,000 cwts bones E C Nanji, 500 cwts myrabollams W Bechar, 220 bales cotton The M B Kaisha, 55 bales cotton fly B Ruttonji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Liebenfels s—25 tons old iron T Hakemji.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 660 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 250 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy, 6 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton Diwadker and Co; 200 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton and 190 cwts jowari Volkert Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—57 bales twist M M Essabhoy, 64 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 20 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 28 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 24 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 29 1-2 chests opium M H E Ellias, 4 chests opium P and O S H and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales twist The M B Kaisha, 700 bales twist S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s—220 bales twist, The M B Kaisha, 300 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Greaves cotton and Co,

Delhi s—25 1-2 chests opium C Bamonji and Co; 95 chests opium A E J Abraham; 31 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium P B Patit and Co; 45 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 1 bale twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—30 bales wool B Hurbham, 1,000 bales cotton The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton N Cursetji and Co; 222 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton The M B Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton D B Petit and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—700 bales cotton The M B Kaisha,

SMOKE ONCE

THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS

AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENTS TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715 care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 5/8	1	
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 9/16		un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16		un chgd
Do. in New York ...	55 1/2		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·48 1/4		un chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 p. c.		since 23inst
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/4		un chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills,			
Do. 6 months' sight	3 1/4		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 1/4		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/2		un chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £500,000

for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

*Closing tone of silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Good business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...19,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,000 "
Imports	...5,300 "
Mid-Americans...	...5·30 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...9·1/2—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5 90	5 89	5 87	5 84
+05	+04	+03	

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·82	5·77	5·66	5·55	5·45

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...40,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...38,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 1,000 "
" to Continent ... ... 2,000 "
Spot Cotton—11.45 ungd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·99+03 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to light interior movement.
Do. Do. May 10·96+05 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—Mutilated.
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·32+04
Do do May 11·18+06
Closing tone of futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, 39 June-July, London, Seller.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—3,330,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85/6 ex-ship 57/—
Apl.-May—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3 1/4 Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
3 Bundles Sove and half Sove and Rupees ..	9,000	Muscat	Kola	Comp Nat de Paris
1 Box Ditto ...	5,095	Aden	Marmora	H Vardhman
1 Box Ditto ...				
1 Box Ditto ...	15,410	Aden	Marmora	E Surafally & Company
1 Box Ditto ...				
1 Box gold coins	4,236	Alexandria	Marmora	A G Beza
6 Bundles Rs ...	12,000	Linga	Madura	M A Abass
4 Bundles Rs ...	8,000	Koweit	Bulimba	Sundry Importers
14 Bundles Rs & gold coins ...	33,305	Muscat	Kola	Sundry Importers

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 7 3-4 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand. There were few buyers at these quotations and slightly better term were available before the close. The bill rate has been steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight credits and although few bills are offered, the Banks refuse to give concessions in their buying rates. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 6 months sight ...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	168¾
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	132
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	140¾
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187¼

Government Paper.

The market opened to-day at 95 7/8 ready and 96 1-8 for the settlement. The tone throughout has been firm and business has been done up to 96 1-16 ready and 96 5-16 for the settlement on 3rd March, the market being steady at the close.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·1
1st Settlement	" 96·5

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London, on Monday, closed unchanged at 25 9-16 ready and 25 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market has been steady, ready bars being dealt in at 67 7-16 ex-duty. Prices for the settlements are noted below. Bar Gold is firm.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	10	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	9	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	67	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened steadier particularly for Broach for which the enquiry by exporters still continues. Fine M G Bengals has been in demand in the bazaar for May delivery though not to the same extent as yesterday.

At Coloba the offtake in ready cotton was moderate, Japan shippers and mills being the chief buyers. Prices were steady and unchanged.

The market closed steady at the undermentioned rates:

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	278	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	270	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	229	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	221	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	205/6	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	205	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	198	"
Fine M. G Bengals ...	202	May
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	189	March
Good Westerns ...	241	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	254/5	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 78,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·83	5·88	5·86	5·83	5·81
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01
J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
5·76	5·65	5·54	5·44	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steadier for forward delivery with business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	2 0 B. T.
Apl.-May	"	8	10 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm and besiness has been done at the following rates :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9	9 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat	Rs.	10	2 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with a small demand as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	9	8 0
Muggy	"	8	0 0
Yellow Hingaughat	"	6	3 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is strong and advancing. We quote :—

April-May	Rs.	11	5 0 R. T

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 3¼ 4 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 3 5 4 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 26 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 4 0

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 8 0

Tone— teadier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 6 1 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,345		
India	60¼		
Indian Specie Bank	53		

Mills :—

Century	1,900		
David	405		
Empress	415		
Kohinoor	757 1/2		
Manekji Petit	3,325	March	

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	127		
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	265		
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,032	1/2	
Shivrajpur MiningSyndicate ...	41	1/2	
Treacher and Co.	620		

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560		
Amritsar-Patti	110		
Tapti-Valley	430		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,930	bales.
Wheat	3,731	cwt.
Linseed	225	"
Rapeseed	16	"
Gingellyseed	2,916	"
Poppyseed	nil	"
Groundnuts	532	"
Castorseed	7,988	"
Rice	434	"
Myrabollams	6,319	"
Cottonseed	23,244	"
Mowraseed	72	"
Gram	452	"
Joowar	1,756	"
Maize	99	"

INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines returns for last month :—

Balaghat—4,700 tons of ore crushed yielded 2,313 ozs. of gold and 4,368 tons of tailings cyanided 325 ozs., making a total yield of 2,639 ozs. as compared with 2,847 ozs. for December and 2,657 ozs. for November.

Mysore—16,570 tons of ore crushed yielded 15,433 ozs. of gold, and 15,470 tons of tailings cyanided 1,985 ozs., making a total yield of 17,419 ozs. as compared with 19,987 ozs. for December and 17,629 ozs. for November.

Nundydroog—7,000 tons of ore crushed yielded 5,931 ozs. of gold, and 5,401 tons of tailings cyanided 403 ozs., making a total yield of 6,334 ozs. as compared with 7,091 ozs. for December and 6,773 ozs. for November.

Champion Reefs—14,524 tons of ore crushed yielded 7,978 ozs. of gold, and 18,337 tons of tailings cyanided 2,351 ozs., making a total yield of 10,329 ozs. as compared with 10,365 ozs. for December and 10,434 ozs. for November.

Ooregum—10,222 tons of ore crushed yielded 5,743 ozs. of gold, and 9,266 tons of slimes and tailings cyanided 994 ozs. from No. 3 mill (dismantling) 150 ozs., making a total yield of 6,887 ozs. as compared with 9,866 ozs. for December and 6,646 ozs. for November.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DONALD—January 27, at Abbottabad, the wife of J. S. Donald, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

EATON—January, 28 at Egmore, the wife of Dr L E Eaton, of a daughter.

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Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 1-25m., 1-42a. Low water, 7-37m., 7-29a.

First Criminal Session of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 9th, First Quarter, 9h. 57·5m. a. m.; Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35·4m. p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·8m. a. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 6.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Lady Warrender's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. First Criminal Session of the High Court. "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee: lecture by Mr. J. Mody on "Emancipation of Woman." Alexandra Pressing and Manufacturing Company (in liquidation) 69, Apollo Street, 4-40 p.m. Corner-stone laying of Parel Church Tower by H. E. Lady Clarke, 5 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Annual General Meeting, 9-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 2-5m., 2-32a. Low water, 8-19m., 8-13a.

Friday, February 7.—P. & O. steamer "Oriental," with English Mails of the 24th ultimo, due to arrive at 8 a.m., Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture on "A Trip on a Magic Carpet," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.. Sun sets, 6h. 35m., High water, 2-46m., 3-24a. Low water, 3-3m., 8-53a.

Saturday, February 8.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. B V. R. Camp at Santa Cruz closes. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 3-28m., 4-22a. Low water, 9-51m., 9-51a.

Sunday, February 9.—5th Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Parla. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 4-11m., 5-32a. Low water, 10-45m., 10-55a.

Monday, February 10.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee, Addresses by Native Ladies, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 5 p m. Bombay Open Polo Tournament. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 4-59m., 7-9a. Low water, 11-47m.

Tuesday, February 11.—Bombay Polo Tournament. Bombay Hunt, Irla, Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m., High water, 6-2m., 8-42a. Low water, 0-52m., 0-59a.

LIFE IN BURMA.—A Public meeting of the Presidency Social Reform Association will be held this evening at 6-15 p. m. (Standard Time) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at which Mr. Tawalkar will deliver an address on "Life in Burma". Mr. Justice Chandawarkar will preside.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE PRINCE'S DOCK.—An enjoyable evening is anticipated, judging from the select programme of vocal and instrumental peices which will be given in the Institute to-day. Several ladies are taking part. Admission as usual, is free, but a collection will be made in aid of the funds.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	On the Road	J Hume
Overture	Giovanna D'Arco	Verdi
Song	The Better Land	Cowen
Selection	The Girl from Kays	Caryll
Valse	Acclamations	Waldteufel
Selection	The Mervielenes	Hugo Felix
Polka	La Cavalier	Fahrbach

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon the Hon Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. Consideration was given to the proposals from the Trust Engineer regarding the development of Gamdevi Estate. A discussion ensued in the course of which Mr. Wacha observed that the Trust looked to high rents and did not care for the sanitation of Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla took exception to this remark and said that he did not see any reason why the Trustees should make a present of their lands to the house-builders. He wished to know from Mr. Wacha if the Nagpada Scheme was not a sanitary measure. The matter was referred to the Cand Committee.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, one J. Hogan, a European, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and with begging. The accused denied a previous conviction. Sub-Inspector Power informed his Worship that the accused was convicted in that Court on a previous occasion, and that there were two charges on that occasion against the accused of begging and of vagrancy, but as the accused had Rs. 2-2 in his possession his Worship had cancelled the first charge and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Re. 2 on the second charge. The accused persisted in denying a previous conviction. The Magistrate asked Sub-Inspector Power to produce the old charge sheet. The charge sheet was placed before the Magistrate. The accused was sentenced to five days' simple imprisonment on the first charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 3 on the second charge.

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior was to leave Calcutta yesterday night.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "Koerber" left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 19th instant.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ROBBERY.

Three Pathans—Raffuddin Syed Noora, Zabatsha Matsha, and Tawoozkhan Noor Abin—were committed by Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad for robbery, voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, using deadly weapons in committing robbery, and dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, as *amicus curae*, defended the accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Kazi Kabirudin read the sections of the Indian Penal Code under which the accused were charged, and said that the complainants in the case were Chamna Dhana, Jesa Hira, and Kastarchand Gulabchand, all of whom were connected with a firm of Marwari shroffs carrying on business near the B. I. Docks at Mazagon. On the night of the 26th December last the accused went to the shop and, as the doors were closed and the Marwaris retired, they knocked at the door. The inmates of the house for a time did not reply; nor did they open the door. Two of the Marwaris, out of curiosity, got up and slightly opened the door to see who the persons outside were. Taking advantage of this, two of the accused rushed in and the first thing they did was to stab the Marwaris with knives which they carried. In the conflict the Marwaris were severely wounded. There was no light in the room at the time; the accused lighted matches and began to search the shop. The wounded Marwaris were Chamna Dhana and Jesa Hira. After removing ornaments and cash, the first accused went to a big box where Chamna, who was bleeding, was sitting. He demanded the keys of the box from Chamna and threatened him, on pain of severe bodily injury, to comply with his demand immediately. The keys were handed over and accused opened the box and emptied its contents which consisted of cash, jewellery, valuable securities and pledged articles. Altogether, the robbers got things of the value of over Rs. 3,390. Information was given to the Police, who removed the injured persons to the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Some days later, the accused were arrested with the greater portion of the booty in their possession; they were identified by the complainants in the case. The learned Counsel for the Crown pointed out that, in contradistinction to the Pathans, who were the accused, the Marwaris, who were the complainants, were a meek and mild lot. Superintendent Meyers of the Police Division, on receiving their complaint, set inquiries afoot at once; the first step was the arrest of accused No 2 on the following day by Policemen 353 B. Accused pointed a particular corner in a ruined house, in which some of the stolen property was discovered buried. More of the pillaged property was recovered from the house of No. 1, in consequence of information given by No. 2; also a knife. On the statement made by accused No. 1, No. 3 was arrested on the 30th. The mode of identification adopted by the Police was satisfactory. Accused were mixed-up with 12 other Pathans, and the complainants Chamna and Kastur were able to point out from them Nos. 1 and 3. Jesa was too ill to do anything regarding the identification. Counsel would frankly inform his Lordship that there was no evidence against No. 2 being concerned in the robbery in the shop.

Mr. Justice Beaman directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty" against accused No. 2, who was then discharged.

Witnesses for the Crown were examined, Sub-Inspector A. J. Finan, who had arrested Nos. 1 & 3, among the number.

Counsel summed up the evidence from the different points of view each of them held, and the Judge delivered his charge to the Jury.

The Jury retired to consider the verdict. On the jurors return to Court, the Foreman announced a verdict of not guilty on all charges.

Accused were acquitted and discharged. The Sessions were adjourned till 11-30 this morning.

GUARDIANSHIP OF A MINOR.

In the High Court the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, have disposed of a suit instituted by the original opponents and appellants Yeshodabai and Radabai against one Chintaman Keshavashastri, original applicant and respondent, in connection with the guardianship of a minor. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. S. Rao represented the respondent. The applicant applied to the District Court at Satara that he should be appointed guardian of the person and property of his minor daughter Anandibai, widow of Narayan, alleging that the property of the minor was worth Rs. 12,000. He said that the property was in the possession of the mother-in-law of the minor and that he being the father of the minor was the fit and proper person to be appointed guardian, and that his appointment was necessary to protect the minor's property from waste at the hands of the m

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the Examinerships at the First LL.B., Second LL. B., and Preliminary Scientific Examinations to be held in April, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1908.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By Order,

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

BOMBAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1908.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF INDIA.

THE President of the Mining Institute was quite safe in estimating the total output of coal in 1907 at ten million tons, seeing that that of 1906 was 9,783,250, an increase on the previous year of 16·2 per cent. This development has been the steady growth of years, and the report of Mr. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey, in his report on the Mineral Production of India, tells us that on account of the higher prices maintained throughout the year there has been a still greater proportionate increase in the reported spot value. The total value of the coal output in 1905 was £1,419,443, and that of 1906 £1,912,042, an increase of 34 per cent. The average price per ton reported as the spot value of Indian coal in 1905 was 3s. 4d. and in 1906 rose to 3s. 11d. per ton. The spot prices do not correspondent to the fuel value, for Bengal coal, which is, all round, the best worked, brought an average price during 1906 of only 3s. 6d. The increase in the year's total was mainly contributed by the Gondwana fields, especially those of Bengal. The Jherria coal-field took the lead while the Raniganj field which was formerly the greatest producer, dropped to second place. As an interesting development of the year is quoted the fact that the Pench Valley field put out 32,102 tons, in spite of the imperfect railway facilities so far serving the field. It is shown that the external demand for Indian coal increased with the general rise of prices, and the reduction of Japanese supplies permitted a sensible increase of the exports to Singapore. The total quantity exported during the year, for the first time exceeded a million tons, having risen from 783,760 to 1,007,793. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements were the largest importers, but a large increase to "other countries" is accounted for by the sudden demand for Indian coal in China mainly because of the curtailment of supplies from Japan. Imports of coal are still small, but in 1906 they rose from 188,677 to 215,712 tons. The consumption of Indian coal on Indian railways was 2,878,281 in 1906, which was 29·4 per cent of the total production as against an average of 29·8 per cent for the five previous years. The total consumption of coal increased by 1,161,850 tons, but, on account of the great rise in the export, the amount of Indian coal consumed in the country increased at a slightly lower rate than the production. In the excavation of this coal 99,138 persons were employed, the average output per person being 98·68 tons, a considerable improvement on the records of previous years.

Of mining in India, generally, we learn that although there were considerable variations in the production during the year, the total value of minerals for which full returns are available exceeded that for the same minerals raised in 1905 by £622,870, an increase of 10·9 per cent. There was a considerable rise in the number of concessions granted for prospecting and mining, the total number of licenses and leases granted in Government lands having gone up from 189 to 252. The most conspicuous development was, of course, in manganese-ore, the total out-turn in 1906 being 495,730 tons against 253,896 in 1905 and 150,297 in 1904. The heavy production is attributed to the maintenance of high prices in Europe and America, and it is recorded as a fact that low grade ores which were sold at a profit in 1906 would not have paid the freight charges in 1904 and the early part of 1905. Prices were nearly doubled in two years with the result that larger quantities of the lower grades have been raised and exported, while new quarries have been opened and great activity in prospecting has followed. India is now probably the largest producer of high-grade manganese-ore in the world, exporting almost as much as was obtained from Russia before her mines were disorganised by internal political disturbances. Iron-ore fell from 102,529 tons to 74,106. The output, it seems, is dominated by the quantity raised for the Barakar iron-works which is the only institution smelting on European lines. There was, however, a considerable increase in the number of small native-furnaces in the Central Provinces. The output of diamonds showed a marked improvement but was still trifling, the total value being £5,160 the result of the labour of no less than 2,051 hands. The value of the gold produced was £2,230, 284, a decline, for the first time, of £195,821. Petroleum showed a drop in production of about four million gallons as compared with 1905, due to yield of the Yenangyat and Singou fields in Burma, that of the latter being artificially restricted. It is stated that the agreement made between the Burma Oil Company and the producers in the Dutch East Indies has tended to reduce the figures both for imports of foreign kerosine and for exports of Burma oil, although the figures for the former are largely affected by the entire failure of Russian supplies. Whereas in 1902 Russia sent no less than 71,995,767 gallons, in 1906 she sent none. The output of ruby, sapphire and spinel reported by the Burma Ruby Mines Company during the year ending February 28th, 1907, was 326,855 carats valued £95,540 against a value of £88,340 returned for the corresponding period 1905-6. Of the total value £93,023 was due to rubies obtained, £1,132 to sapphires and £1,385 to spinels. During the year the Kashmir sapphire mines were again worked and a production of 2,837 carats valued at £1,327 was reported. Tin seems to give good promise, the output in South Burma having considerably increased, and a special survey of the tin-mining industry in South Burma is being carried on by an officer of the Geological Survey.

From Mr. Holland's notes on the minerals for which the returns are "only estimated in certain areas with fair accuracy," we find that a small quantity of copper was raised in the Mandalay district. Prospecting work has been conducted on the Singbhum copper-bearing belt. At Kodomdia, near Kharsawan, the zone of copper and iron pyrites, exposed by ancient out-crop workings, has been proved by diamond drilling with a fairly constant dip at depths of 400 and 1067 feet. Between the levels 392 and 404 feet representing eight feet thick of the lode, the twelve feet of core obtained contained 5·102 per cent. of copper and 5·8 per cent. of sulphur. At a depth of 1,069 feet the cupriferous band was only about one foot in thickness with 1·825 per cent. copper. Tourmaline is attracting attention in the Ruby Mines district, and a report has recently been made by Mr. E. C. S. George, Deputy Commissioner of the district, on the workings for tourmaline round the small Palaung hamlet of Sanke, about a mile east of Mainguin, where operations were carried on by the Chinese, according to local tradition, from 150 to two hundred years ago. Mr. George states that after the Chinese deserted the area, the Kachins re-started the mines about forty years ago, but the industry was again interrupted until about 1885, when more systematic operations were commenced under Pir Seinda, who contracted to conduct all mining operations until 1895. The Momeil stone-tract was afterwards notified by Government and regular licenses were taken up in 1899. During the past ten years the amounts recovered by tourmaline licenses have been nearly three thousand rupees a year. The tourmaline is found in soft decomposed granitic veins, which being covered generally by a thick deposit of jungle-clad soil, are found rather by accident than through the guidance of any superficial indications. Isolated crystals are found occasionally lying in the red soil, and men with small means find it sometimes profitable, when they have leisure, to search through the soil cap by digging shallow pits. All locally made purchases, it appears, are effected by brokers, usually Shans or Shan Burmans, who in turn sell at Mandalay to purchasers for the Chinese market.

THE SCHOOL-MASTER AMONG THE BHILS.

GRATIFYING news comes from Gujerat of the beneficial effects of the efforts of Government to spread education among the masses. The hitherto wild tribes of the Bhils in this Province have been touched by the rays of advancing civilization and progress, and are showing unmistakeable signs that they are possessed by the desire of improving their condition. The Bhils number more than half a million, and are the most important of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat. More than a thousand years ago they were the masters of the Province; but the advancing waves of the Hindu and then the Mahomedan conquests passed over them and they were rendered in course of time what they are at present, the veriest hewers of wood and drawers of water for their Hindu and Mahomedan task-masters who have treated them with scant consideration. They have fallen from their high estate of a millenium ago and been driven into the hills and woods where they herded until very recent times with the other inmates, the beasts of the forest, and naturally acquired through this contact and through ill-treatment much of their wild disposition for which they are known. The high caste Aryans who took possession of their soil cared nothing for them; and still less did the Mahomedan rulers who knew them as only a predatory class to be cruelly put down. But the Bhil had, in spite of the long and continuous course of ill-treatment to which he has been subjected, some noble traits left in him still; and when we came first into contact with them on the fall of the Peishwa's dominious, efforts were made to reclaim them. Outram's name is inseparably associated with these early efforts, and that gallant Briton came to weild in a short time unrivalled influence over their minds. The impetus given by Outram has continued to our days, and the Bhils of Gujerat, Khandesh and other neighbouring provinces have had the services of some able officers who followed in his footsteps, and also missionaries like Stephen Hislop. But we did not do much in early days for the instruction and education of these wild tribes. We educated the middle classes and depended too much on what is called the infiltration theory whereby we hoped that the knowledge and enlightenment obtained by these classes would trickle down to the poor and neglected classes. But we did not take sufficient account of the caste system when we formed this hope. The Brahman and the other high castes are very jealous of imparting any knowledge to the low caste Soodras; and, of course, of the aboriginal peoples like the Bhils who belong to no caste at all, these high castes took no thought at all beyond repressing them in every way. So no wonder that the middle class, educated under our auspices, took no steps to educate in their turn, as we had hoped they would do, these low classes who even sank lower than before, as under English rule their physicial qualities and predatory habits which had formerly obtained for them a certain amount of consideration were of no use to them.

We are now finding out our mistake in trusting too much to the education of the middle and higher classes, and are now making serious efforts in the right direction of educating the poor and low classes and castes direct, by extending primary and elementary education among them. And we already see the effects, albeit they are not yet of any magnitude, in the use these classes are making of their newly acquired enlightenment. The Mahars, a very low and aboriginal tribe in the Deccan and parts of the Konkan recently petitioned Government to take some further measures for ameliorating their lot. Now the Bhils of Gujerat have gone further still, and, not resting content with petitioning Government, have combined to ameliorate their lot themselves. This a very praiseworthy step in quite the right direction of self-help. Whoever may be the advisers, they have given the proper advice to these poor people. The Bhils have moreover seen that social reform of their families and homes is the first thing needful. In this they can give odds to some of the higher classes and castes who wilfully deny that social reform has much to do with their progress. The Bhils of 139 villages in Gujarat have the other day held a meeting at Kurai and passed fourteen resolutions for ameliorating their social condition. Nearly all these resolutions are praiseworthy, though in some we see caste prejudice, for even so low a class as Bhils have their caste prejudices though the Hindus allow them to possess no caste at all. We wish this people will energetically carry out their resolutions and thereby succeed in their object of bettering their lot even a little. Even the conception of such an object is praiseworthy and shows that a spirit of revival has penetrated where we had hoped it would one day, but where, we must say, we had not expected it would take such a form. The schoolmaster is abroad among them, and no mistake. We trust the authorities will help these poor Bhils in their efforts at self-improvement as far as they can consistently with their other duties.

THE ATLANTIC RATE-WAR.

ANGLO Indians must look with envy on those whose travels take them across the Atlantic, for the West going liners are taking custom at cut-throat prices. Recently the Cunard Company issued the following statement :—"We have to notify you of a further reduction in third-class rates to the United States and Canada, which rates are now as follows : From Liverpool or Queenstown to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore by the Mauretania, Lusitania, Lucania, Campania, Caronia, and Carmania £5 5s., by the Ivernia and Saxonia £5 and by the Umbria and Etruria £4 15." The fares to Canada are ten shillings less than those to the United States. The rate war affects the whole of the Atlanti trade, and though, of course, such prices are not likely to remain long in existence, it acts as an excellent example to show how cheaply passengers can be carried. It must not be supposed, however, that there is profit in this rate war. The fight between the White Star and Cunard Companies has been waging for a year, and the latest "cuts" mean losses of thousands of pounds a week. At the present time they have arrived at a minimum second-cabin rate of £6-5s. to New York, which means that this class of passenger is boarded and fed in the style of first-class hotels and carried over the voyage at an amount which would work out at only one half-penny per mile. The object of the war is to lay down who is to have dominance over Atlantic rates. The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd made a bold bid and joined the Morgan Combine, but the Cunard Company held out so strongly that eight and ten pound rates were reduced to three pounds. Then the struggle ceased.

Overtures were subsequently made to the Cunard Company to join in the agreement existing between the German lines and the Combine lines, but the late Lord Inverclyde declined to submit to the dominance of a power which it was well known the German Emperor was personally endeavouring to bring about in favour of his own country. Then it was that the British Government, some six years ago, realised the national importance of the situation, and agreed to a loan of nearly three millions to the Cunard Company for the purpose of building the greatest and fastest ships in the world—the Lusitania and Mauretania. This was a serious blow to the Germans and to the Combine, and the opportunity for retaliation came early last year. There can be no doubt that both the White Star and the Cunard had realised that the trend of the bulk of the profitable saloon traffic was towards the British channel ports. The Combine, represented by the American line and its German allies, were holding the ground at Southampton; but, anticipating what was no doubt the intention of the Cunard to remove part of their fleet to Southampton, after the advent of the Lusitania those three powerful personalities, Mr. Bruce Ismay, Lord Pirrie, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan, not only secured the only available berthage for great Atlantic liners, but acquired dock construction sites, and followed this in June by inaugurating a mid-weekly service of White Star steamers with the magnificent liners Adriatic, Oceanic, and sister ships. In the case of the former the rates were not raised. This undoubted triumph of tactics was followed by the Mauretania and Lusitania taking to the road, and, the Adriatic being taken as a precedent, the owners declined to put up the rates so as to create a differential price between them and the principal steamers of their competitors. Hereupon the German organisation joined in the fight, and rates were considerably cut, until in November there was a temporary cessation of hostilities and a further attempt made by Herr Ballin to induce the Cunard to enter into an agreement, extending as a threat the alternative of renewing the rate war. The British Company declined to enter a compact, which would have sacrificed a large percentage of the enormous Scandinavia and Southern Europe emigration trade which it has acquired. How the war will end is not quite clear, but there is good ground for believing the all-British line will win. Not only has a more popular service, aimed directly at the White Star line, been started, but it is said that internal economies have been effected, which will mean a saving of well over one hundred thousand pounds a year which should mean much towards recouping what is now being lost.

THE full text of Mr. Justice Beaman's lecture on Woman's Proper Place in Society has been reprinted in pamphlet from and may be obtained at Rs. 2 per copy at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Britannia," Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 3rd instant.

SIR LANCELOT HARE has arrived at Manipur where he instals the Raja.

THE "Indian Daily News" hears from the Chumbi Valley that the Dalai Lama is expected back in Lhassa next Summer.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF who has been at Home in connection with the claim made by the War Office for additional payment for the training of the British Troops in India returns to Simla in April.

THE German East Africa Line s s. "Reichstag" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday, and the same Company's s.s. "Gouverneur" left Beira for Bombay on the 3rd instant.

CAPTAIN F. S. BLIGHT an old Calcutta Shipmaster, who is well known both here and in Calcutta, of the Anchor Line Steamer "Castalia," died on his way home on the 18th ultimo a few hours before his vessel reached Suez, and was buried at sea.

AN effort is being made in Calcutta to effect a reconciliation between the Extremists and Moderates, and the "Englishman" states that at the forthcoming Provincial Congress at Pubna Mr. Arabindo Ghose and Aswini Kumar Dutt will be admitted.

GEOGRAPHY is always an interesting study. From the "United Service Gazette," we learn that "the new cadets' training-ship, the armoured cruiser 'Cornwall,' has left Plymouth for a long cruise, during which the vessel will visit nearly all the islands of the British East Indies. It will be a most interesting experience for the young officers, who, after a week at Gibraltar and a few days at Madeira and Las Palmas, will reach St. Vincent on February 13th, and thence the cruise will take them to Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Kitts, Bermuda, Halifax, Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island), St. George's Bay (Newfoundland), Gospe, Quabec, and Halifax. The "Cornwall" is due back at Torbay on July 28, and will reach Plymouth on the 30th." It seems that the ship is East and West in West the twain at last have met.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE POLISH QUESTION IN GERMANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 16.

In a glowing appeal the highly gifted poet Henryk Sienkiewicz has invited all well-educated people of the civilized world to join in his protestation against the recent measures of the Prussian Government in regard to its Polish subjects. He failed, however, to make an impression upon the English public, and we are inclined to believe that everywhere people of sound political instinets and cool-headed disposition will refrain from meddling in this internal question of the leading Federal State in Germany. If all sides of the situation are considered the argumentation of Mr. Edward Dicey in an admirable article of his "Empire Review" cannot be refuted. He comes to the conclusion that the Poles have forfeited their claim to international sympathy by the obstinacy with which they cling to their phantastic plan of restoring the Polish State even now, more than a century after it dissolution. If thus the historical standpoint is admitted, it becomes at once clear that the Prussian Government is justified that the school-children of Polish parentage in the eastern provinces are taught German, the language of the country of which they are entitled by birthright to become citizens with full franchise. He finds a parallel in the situation of Ireland. As long as the Union lasts, the British Government would never dream of admitting Gaelic as the official language in the Emerald Island; for it is evident that the English language is an indispensable medium of communication for the whole United Kingdom.

It needs no long reflection to understand that in a country with compulsory military service the Language problem allows no other solution but the present one adopted more than a hundred years ago when the Prussian school system was introduced in those parts of the former kingdom of Poland retained by Prussia after the wars of liberation. It is true that with a fair knowledge of the German language the loyalty of the Prussian Poles is better secured. That is just the reason why the principal agitators for a resurrection of an independent kingdom of Poland among the Polish nobility and clergy object to the spread of German as the natural medium of tuition in the provincial schools on old Polish soil. That the Prussian Government tries to deprive the children of Polish parents of their natural right to speak their mother tongue is an untruth advanced by the Polish agitators as the only understandable motive of their disloyal cause. In reality the standpoint of the Prussian Government is the reasonable one, that among themselves the Poles may talk Polish exclusively but that the children must learn German because otherwise they would remain strangers in the political unit to which they belong. That their chances of getting on in life are materially bettered by this acquisition of a second language of such importance in the largest part of Central Europe makes of the necessity imposed upon them a great blessing indeed. It is, however, not only

THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE QUESTION

that speaks in favour of the traditional Prussian school system and its gradual improvement. Even as a civilizing and liberating factor Prussia has fulfilled a great mission in her Polish provinces. Poland was a country in which ninety-nine per cent. of the rural population consisted of serfs when Prussia got its share at the division. The Polish nobles treated their peasants as though they were cattle belonging to the estate; we need only remember that they claimed the "just primæ noctis" of their woman folk. Nor was there a citizen class in the Polish towns. Ignorance, dirt, poverty was the lot of the population at large, while the nobles indulged in luxuries and political intrigues. Already Frederick the Great could boast that with Prussian rule the elements of human existence were introduced into his Polish acquisitions. The Bromberg Canal, macadamized roads, sanitary regulations were the complement of the compulsory school system, and in the beginning of the 19th century the liberation of the serfs was carried through by the Prussian Government.

That the Polish nobility looks back upon the memory of the old times as an ideal of squire sovereignty is quite understandable. Nor will the Ultramontane priests ever forget with what freedom the Jesuits were allowed to stamp out the Protestan religion wherever the White Eagle of Poland supported their religious zeal. They naturally deplore the change of circumstances in consequence of the Prussian occupation. But the masses of the Polish population ought to be thankful to their greatest benefactor, the Prussian State. As long as the former state of things was remembered by the living generations they actually were most loyal and satisfied. Since the middle of last century, however, the national instincts came into play. Now the Polish nobility shrewdly assumed the mask of democratic tendencies and racial sympathy with their former serfs. If the Polish nobility would succeed, we cannot doubt, their new friends in the Prussian districts of the former Poland would soon see their mistake. From the kind hearted sympathiser with his fellow-sufferers the Polish nobleman would at once return to the cherished habits of the severe master who uses his riding whip on the back of his peasants as freely as in times of yore. Wherever the Polish nobility still holds the reigns of supremacy we find these overbearing acts of social tyranny in full sway. We need only point to Galicia to illustrate this. People who honestly believe that they support the cause of freedom by siding with the Poles in their opposition to the Prussian rule in Posnia, ought at least to take cognizance of the historical and social aspect of the question.

A NEW TYPE OF PRUSSIAN STATE LOAN

A complete surprise for the Stock Exchanges, the Bankers and the public at large was the Prospect of the new State Loan advertised in the papers by the Prussian Minister of Finance on Saturday, January 4th. Not only is thereby a new type of Bonds added to the Funded Debt of the Prussian State, but the method of inviting subscriptions is also essentially different from the usual practice. As an experiment in political economy this financial operation deserves close attention.

In some respect the conditions of the new issue resemble those of Mr. Goschens National Debt Act of 1888, as we find an automatic reduction of the rate of interest provided for after ten, and another after fifteen years. The unexpected effects of the English experiment, caused by the coincidence of the reduction with the outbreak of the Boers war, has evidently not deterred the Prussian Government from adopting an apparently similar course. There is, however, this difference between the English model and the new German experiment that in England the presumed tendency of a gradual lowering of the rate of interest in the World's money market was in advance taken into consideration in the plan of a future comprehensive conversion of the National Debt, while in Prussia for the needs of the moment the required inducements under the extraordinary circumstances of the money market are distributed over a period of fifteen years. Subscriptions are invited for loan that may be for all practical purposes be considered a new issue of 3 1-2 per cent. Consols with a double bonus. One is simply a discount of 1 1-2 per cent. allowed immediately; the other is a bonus of 1-2 per cent. interest for ten, and of 1-4 per cent. for five more years, or altogether of 6 1-4 per cent. on the nominal amount. The advantage obtainable by investors with capital of their own at the present moment is thus partially differed over fifteen years.

The new loan is intended to accommodate only people who want a permanent investment. Speculators who subscribe only with a view of realising a premium for the bonds allotted to them ought to be excluded. With this end in view the Government does not state the whole amount wanted, and prescribes very rigid rules of subscription. Not only are the bonds declared to be unmarketable until December 31st, 1906, but they are also to be deposited with the Prussian State Bank. Moreover the very high fine of 5 per cent. of the nominal value is fixed for even a day's delay of the last instalment, and by not paying up within 25 days all previous payments are forfeited. Thus all speculative subscriptions are effectively excluded. The Prussian State Bank expressly notifies all would-be subscribers, that on the whole the whole amount subscribed will be allotted".

It is easily perceivable that there was also a special reason for the surprise policy adopted. Otherwise Insurance Companies and Savings Banks that are naturally pleased with bogus-fattening high rates of interest for long investments might have accumulated their accruing assets for seizing a splendid opportunity. Thereby the Banks wanted large amounts of ready money for the New Year's settlement might have lost the usual support by the Insurance Companies and Savings Banks if the intention of the Minister of Finance had leaked out some time before the New Year. On the other hand the want of permanent investment is always greatest immediately after the New Year. As all applicants for capital take advantage of a favourable moment, the Government was right not to wait a day longer.

The psychological effect of the surprise was naturally enough, rather irritating at first. Very soon, however, the bankers approved of the new experiment and even of the exclusive employment of the Prussian State Bank for managing the Emission. It is desireable that the private capitalists avail themselves of the mediation of their bankers to whom the State offers a special allowance of 1/4 per cent. which appears quite sufficient as they run no risk whatever. The leading Berlin Bankers have already declared that they will do their best to enlighten their customers about the peculiar advantages of this new investment for people who have money to spare for such a length of time.

The result of the new loan issue will be expected with much interest, as it will show how large the desire of the German public for permanent gilt-edged investments proves even in the present stringency of the money market.

A FRENCHMAN AS SUCCESSOR OF PROFESSOR JOACHIM.

The late Professor Joachim combined the two posts of a President of the Berlin High School of Music and of a teacher for the advance classes of Violinists. It was of course a very difficult problem to find a worthy successor who could fill both posts as well as the unforgettable Maestro. As some reforms of the institution have also been proposed the difficulty of appointing the future Director has not yet been got over. But for the teaching post of Herr Joachim a new professor has just been appointed, and the choice is interesting from more than one point of view. The late Maestro has left a recommendation of a man who was not his pupil and who was not of German nationality. It honours the Prussian Government that this last wish of Herr Joachim was carried into practice and that not even the French nationality of the candidate was objected to. The name of the designated successor is Herr Joachim as a professor of violin playing Henri Marteau, a native of Reimes, for centuries the ecclesiastical Metropolis of France. He is said to have made it a condition not to become a Prussian subject, as is the rule after an appointment to a position in the Government's service. We may be sure that for a post like that of a Music teacher an exception of the rule will be admitted.

This concession of a deviation from an old established rule appears in its full light, if we consider that there is a large number of first class violinists available who would have considered it a high honour to fill Herr Joachim's place. Nevertheless the choice is applauded because M. Marteau is known to have many characteristics in common with his predecessor. He is, like him, a perfect master of his instrument, and not only a Virtuoso. The faithful interpretation of a piece of music is his ideal of the performer's art; the hearer is to get as close touch with the genius of the composer rather than an overwhelming impression of the wonderful capacities of the player. Moreover, he is a firm believer in the classical tradition and the superiority of the classic style. His French patriotism did not prevent his enthusiastic addiction to German Music. In Berlin he became most popular by the exquisite concerts he gave in common with his countryman M. Risler, especially by their playing of Beethoven's grand Sonatas. His touch of the Violin is easy and noble, but full of vigour; his style of performing is tuneful and melodious rather than passionate; his range of execution is unusually large. Moreover he is credited with exceptional results as a teacher; from Genova where he was engaged at the Music School for the last seven years the most satisfactory Report has reached us. He is for such a high post still comparatively young, as a was born on March 31st 1847. His first music lesson he got from his mother, who in her maiden days (as Klara Schwendy) was well known in Berlin as a Musician. Like Herr Joachim he performed in public already at an early age; he was only ten years old when he gave his first Concert. He also published some compositions of his own but has not yet attracted much attention in this line. But as a Violinist he is well known in all parts of the world by his extensive travels, and we cannot doubt that his name will attract many students from distant countries.

THE LATE WILHELM BUSCH.

It may well be contended that no master of the drawing art has acquired such world-wide fame as the German humourist who was just taken from us in his 76th year. There are of course many friends of art who will think of the French masters M. Daumier or M. Gavarni as his rivals; but these are quite unknown to the public at large. The drawings and rhymes of Wilhelm Busch, however, have become the common property of all nations; even the Japanese have translated the mischievous adventures of his Max and Moritz into their language as the deeds of Tarosan and Jirosan.

What is the explanation of this unparalleled popularity of this German humourist? Undoubtedly the pointed terseness of his wit in both capacities as a poet and an artist. His doggerel verses are so pregnant with wisdom and humour that many became long ago "winged words" in Germany. In each of his sketch-like drawings he combined the result of many clever observations: they are satiric, parodistic, lascivious, but convincingly true to life and full of meaning.

His philosophy of life is reflected in all his apparently whimsical productions. That the miseries of this world would be intolerable without the happy gift of humour, was his firm conviction. The chief target of his jokes was the Philistine who boasts of his own self-complacency. The type of the Uncle-Bachelor, tight-laced, and old-maidish, is one of his most successful creations. There is the girl in her teenths, the shrewd Jesuite, the sentimental, love-stricken but otherwise nice young man. Inexhaustible he was in inventing some little awkward situation that grows worse by our attempts to get out of it as new incidents set in and make the whole complication very painful. Like English Pantomimes of the better class his Munich Bilderbogen leave a most invigorating delight as their general effect. He had retired into a village of the Hartz Mountains many years ago, and it has justly been said of him; he never gave the world any reason to be angry with him, except by his retirement and by his death.

L. ASCH.

DEATH OF A PARSI DOCTOR.

IN the death of Dr. Edalji Noshirvanji, which took place on Monday at his residence in Warden Road, in the seventieth year of his age, the native community has sustained the loss of a very popular and able physician. He was one of the earliest graduates of the Grant Medical College, and by his sweet amiableness and unfailing courtesy he rose to the highest grade among native medical practitioners, and enjoyed a large practice among all classes and denominations in the native community. He possessed a good knowledge of Persian, and had among his patients Moguls, Jews, and others who placed implicit confidence in his skill. He was specially noted for his skill in surgical operations, and having gained the good opinion of Dr. Mesd who was some years ago in charge of the European General Hospital, he was called in by him to assist in all serious cases, more particularly in midwifery cases in which he excelleds. Hindus of all castes flocked to his dispensary more than to that of any other native physician; and thus Dr. Edalji enjoyed a most extensive and lucrative practice until a few months before his death. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University; and was some years ago elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed for his generosity in the case of poor Zoroastrian and other patients whom he attended without fees and to whom he dispensed medicines free of charge; and his name in this manner has become a household word in all native families from the highest to the lowest. Dr. Edulji leaves behind him property worth several lakhs of rupees. His funeral which took place yesterday morning was most numerously attended.

THE Rev. G. S. Southwell, who is resigning the living of Alton St. Pancras, Dorsetshire, after a ministry of twenty-one years in the village, possesses a remarkable record of work. At Christmas he completed fifty years in the Church during which time he preached 5000 sermons.

THE LISBON MURDERS.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

Loyal Support Promised.

SOCIALISTIC INSULTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

In the Reichstag, to-day, the President expressed the abhorrence of the House at the assassinations of the King and the Crown Prince of Portugal.

The Social Democrats walked out of the House during the President's speech.

The President of the French Chamber, who expressed similar abhorrence of the crime, was greeted by noisy protests from the Socialists, who declared that the assassinations were provoked by a Dictatorship.

Lord Ripon, in the Lords, and Sir H. Champbell-Bannerman, in the House of Commons, will make similar announcements to-morrow.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Vice-Admiral Ferreira do Amaral has formed a Cabinet at Lisbon; Senhor J. de Lima has been appointed Foreign Minister, Senhor Nunes, Minister for War, and Admiral de Castilho, Minister of Marine.

The Progressist leaders have passed a resolution deploring the assassinations and promising loyally to support the Government, provided that political prisoners are released and the measures of the Dictatorship repealed.

LATER.

King Manuel, presiding at the first Council of State, said:—"I am without knowledge and experience, and I place myself in your hands, counting on your patriotism and wisdom."

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 4.

The funeral of the late King Carlos and the Crown Prince will take place on the 8th instant.

It is expected that the Prince of Wales and the Duke d'Aosta will attend.

LATER.

Senhor Franco, the ex-Premier is apparently withdrawing from affairs entirely.

The latest accounts of the Lisbon tragedy show that the Portuguese Princes were armed with revolvers with which they fired on the assassins. The Infante Manuel fired four shots.

COURT MOURNING ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary to-night issued here orders four weeks' Court mourning from the 3rd instant (half mourning commencing from the 17th instant and continuing until the 2nd of March) in consequence of the death of His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves and of H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Portugal.

POSTPONEMENT OF FESTIVITIES.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 4.

On account of the death of the King of Portugal, the Lieutenant-Governor's Ball which was to have taken place to-night has been postponed.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry now stationed here, of which Regiment King Don Carlos was Colonel-in-Chief, has withdrawn from all Civil Service Week festivities.

The "Fabrica" of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul, the National Church of the Goans, records a note of condolence on the death of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal.

The Goan Union School is closed for three days out of respect to the memory of the deceased King and Prince.

The Goan Union, the representative institution of the Goan Community, has decided to call a public meeting of the community on Sunday next at 11-30 a. m. in the Goan Union School to give expression to their grief at the brutal assassination of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MOORISH TROUBLE.

French Force Evades Defeat.

ACCIDENT TO THE FOREIGN LEGION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A French column was surrounded at Berrechid in the Casabianca Hinterland, but repulsed the enemy after two hours' fighting.

The arrival of reinforcements enabled the column to retire. The French lost a lieutenant and four men killed, and four officers and forty-six men were wounded.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Advices from Algiers state that a company of the Foreign Legion has been overwhelmed in a snowstorm at Hasse in Algeria.

Most of them reached the fort in a pitiable condition.

Twenty-one bodies have been recovered, and search is being made for others.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Thirty-four men of the Foreign Legion perished in the snowstorm at Hassa in Algeria.

IRELAND AND PARLIAMENT.

Lord Dudley Denounces Coercion.

MR. BIRRELL OBSTINATE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Parliament is at present engaged in debating Irish questions.

Lord Dudley, the ex-Viceroy of Ireland, created a sensation in the House of Lords, by denouncing coercion as meaning war, and by advocating conciliation. He said that disloyalty in Ireland was of the smallest.

LATER.

The House of Lords has voted the Address to His Majesty.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Birrell emphatically refused to apply coercion in Ireland.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Win for the English Team.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The English team beat Victoria by 330 runs.

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

Proposed Combined Line.

RUSSIA'S ANGER ROUSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Despatches from Constantinople state that an Irade has been issued, authorising the survey for a railway connecting Mitrovitza at the head of the Salonika railway, with the Bosnian lines.

This bears out of the statement made by Baron von Aehrenthal before the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Delegation last week that he hoped shortly to effect the junction of the Austrian, Turkish and Greek railways.

The statement has evoked the angriest resentment in Russia.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

Tsar's Strong Message.

CONTROL OF STATE FUNDS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The Tsar has issued a strongly-worded message in reply to a declaration of the Finnish Diet regarding the employment of the Finnish contribution to the Imperial Treasury,

The Tsar says that the right to dispose of Finnish state funds rests exclusively with him, and that the expression of opinion by the Diet is incompatible with the existing Laws.

He demands the payment of £800,000 to the Imperial Treasury.

The concentration of Russian troops in Finland continues.

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Close of the Camp Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 4.

The camp of the week of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles has just terminated at Nedchal. Prior to returning to Secunderabad, the regiment was inspected by Colonel Vizard, the Officer Commanding the Station being absent on duty. The Inspecting Officer witnessed Battalion and Company Drills and the Cadets at physical drill upon which he highly complimented the Corps. He spoke of the benefit derived from Camps of Exercise, and said it was astonishing how fit men became with a few days' training.

The mounted section of Scouts, attached to the regiment and which had only recently been raised were next inspected. At the conclusion of inspection, Colonel Vizard stated that he had heard much talk regarding the Scouts section, but he had no idea, until he saw them, that they were such a smart lot of men. They were, he said, deserving of the highest possible credit and deserved recognition by Government and that it would not be his fault if they were not for he would strongly report in their favour to Government.

Colonel Vizard then inspected the Camp lines, books, etc., and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with all he saw.

In the afternoon regimental sports were held followed by a Camp fire, concert and boxing contests at night.

KISTNA DISTRICT BOARD RAILWAY.

Opened by the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 4.

This morning His Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, the Hon'ble Captain Annesley and Mr. R. Morris drove from the Bezwada Rest House to the Junction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam line and was received by Sir William Bissett, Chairman of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Mr. A. H. Anderson, Agent, and Mr. W. B. Wright, Traffic Manager.

His Excellency was presented with an Address by the Kistna District Board who are the owners of the new Railway. The Address referred with satisfaction to the opening of the new line which would mark the commencement of a new era in the commercial and general prosperity of the district. It also gave the history of the line and concluded by saying that with the railway cess of Rs. 1,30,000 and a fairly good income from the line, the District Board hoped not only to discharge its loans but be able to construct other useful lines in the District.

His Excellency, in declaring the line open, congratulated the Board on the construction of the line and hoped it would bring a full measure of prosperity to the district.

His Excellency and party with Sir William and Lady Bissett and Officers of the Southern Mahratta Railway then left by Special Train for Masulipatam.

DARING MAIL VAN ROBBERY.

Pathan Raid at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 4.

The Postal Mail van was attacked by four Pathans last night between 9-30 and 10 o'clock near the Cantonment Magistrate's Court. The driver was severely beaten and lies in the Civil Hospital in a precarious condition. The Mail bags were rifled of their contents and the robbers made off in the direction of the Commissioner's maidan.

The police arrived promptly on the scene and every effort is being made to arrest the offenders.

This is the second time that the van has been looted. On a former occasion some 12 years ago not far from this identical spot a similar raid had occurred and the thieves were never accounted for.

Postal vans containing mails, parcels, etc. are permitted to be conveyed from Post Offices to Railway Stations and vice versa practically unprotected, being only locked up in the van and placed in charge of an unarmed driver.

The body of a Government pensioner named Jacob, late Head Clerk, Superintending Engineer's Office, was found this morning within about 500 yards of the scene of the van robbery and it is not known whether the deceased encountered the Pathans and was murdered or whether he died from the effects of exposure to cold. The deceased was a man of intemperate habits.

Mrs. Ida Sheehan, a wealthy widow of Brooklyn has given an elaborate dinner party at her residence in honour of her two pet dogs which aroused her one night recently when the house was on fire. There were twelve dogs invited to the dinner, and they sat around a low table. Their decorum was excellent. The menu, the "Express" says, included several elaborate dishes. Mrs. Sheehan and several of her friends waited on the dogs. One of the animals in whose honour the dinner was given has a gold-plated skull. Its head was crushed at the time on the fire, and an eminent New York surgeon performed a trepanning operation, afterwards inserting a gold plate.

"NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS" PROSECUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Five Bengali National Volunteers were arrested at the Howrah Station of the Bengal Nagpur Railway last night, charged with assaulting the station staff and trespass. The case will be heard on the 8th instant.

Another Volunteer was brought before the Commissioner of Police to-day, charged with assaulting a European at the Esplanade tramway junction, but was released on tendering an apology.

A Rule was granted by Justices Rampini and Sharfuddin in the High Court here to-day upon the District Magistrate of Champaran to show cause why the case against the five tenants of Mr. Coffin of the Sathi Indigo concern for refusing to obey the order of the Magistrate enrolling them as Special Constables, should not be transferred to another's district.

Two National Volunteers were brought before the Commissioner of Police to-day, charged with interfering with some cooly recruiters at Balliaghatta and were dismissed with a warning, the defence admitting that no pilgrims had been found upon the premises entered.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The following additional particulars are given in the "Empire" of the occurrence in which a National Volunteer assaulted a European at the Esplanade tram junction yesterday. The lady was trying to get on to a car going to Kalighat, but a band of young Bengalis wearing the "A. J." Badge were forming a passage for the pilgrims to the car and the lady was hustled. Mr. Knyvett Hoff, who was waiting for a car, went and remonstrated with the Bengalis for their rudeness to the lady. An altercation following Mr. Hoff was struck a violent blow with a kick in the face blackening his eyes. As a result, a Volunteer named Ashsh Kumar Banerjee who works in the "Bengali" Office is charged with assault. He had a big heavy stick with him at the time and this was produced before the Commissioner of Police this morning. Bannerji said he only used it to defend himself, but Mr. Hoff and others denied that they were the cause of the scene and complained that the Volunteers were officious.

A Bengali who accompanied Bannerji before the Commissioner, described the thing as a regrettable incident and said the accused was prepared to offer an apology. Bannerji then offered an apology to both the lady and Mr. Hoff and it was understood that the case had been withdrawn.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The Viceroy has sent the following famine telegram to the Secretary of State yesterday:—

Good rain fell during the week in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province; slight rain in Burma, Madras and Assam, elsewhere, with insignificant exceptions, the week was rainless. The present prospects of the spring crops in the affected areas are generally favourable. Further sowings continue and in the United Provinces late sown crops are germinating well.

That Province, however, shows a further large increase in the numbers on relief which are now: Works 314,601, gratuitous relief 162,965; in addition 9,315 persons are in receipt of relief in villages belonging to the Maharaja of Balrampur who has himself made arrangements for relief in his estates. The area in which relief is required continues to extend, but the measures taken are adequate and well in advance of the pressure. The condition of the people continues fair and no general wondering is yet noticeable. Advances for aided works are being given in several districts and a provincial charitable relief fund has been opened in the Punjab. It has been found necessary to open test works in one district. They are attended by 921 persons in Central India. There has been a further increase in the numbers on relief which are now: Works 68,987, gratuitous relief 5,395.

In Bengal also the numbers in receipt of relief are increasing. 4,392 persons are employed on test works in Bankura and the numbers on relief in Orissa are now: test works 1,087, gratuitous relief 12,514. In the Central Provinces it is hoped that ordinary works will in most districts sufficiently provide for the requirements of the labouring classes till the spring harvest. At present little agricultural employment is available but the usual movement of labourers to districts where the spring harvest is important has commenced. Village works have been opened in two districts and are attended by 422 persons. Special relief is being given to 1,500 weavers and gratuitous relief to 2,332 people in the Punch Mahals district of Bombay. The number on test works has fallen to 1,311. Works are being opened for the relief of hill tribes in Khandesh. The total number of persons in receipt of state relief in the whole of India is now 516,427.

There is no marked change in prices though they have again fallen slightly in some provinces.

THE DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

Found Too Costly at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The question of substituting Worthington pumps for the Diesel centrifugal pumps now in use at Fulta, in connection with the City Water Supply of Calcutta, is before the Municipality in consequence of the high price of crude oil.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

As now arranged, the Decentralization Commission are to arrive at Benares from Nagpur on 10th instant. Their arrival dates thereafter are: Lucknow 11th; Agra 18th; Bombay 4th March; Karachi 14th; Quetta 19th; Peshawar 26th; Nowshera 31st; Lahore 2nd April; Simla 10th; and Bombay 24th.

DEATH OF SIR JOTENDRO M. TAGORE.

Public Meeting Called.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

A number of Europeans and Indians have signed a requisition to the Sheriff here to call a public meeting to express regret at the death of Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore.

RAJA OF MANIPUR'S INSTALLATION.

Memorial to Sir James Johnstone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Sir Lancelot Hare yesterday unveiled at Manipur a bust of General Sir James Johnstone and to-day formally instals H. H. the Raja on the Gadi.

This year's Budget debate in the Viceroy's Council will be conducted as usual.

M. Bompard, the French Ambassador to Russia, succeeds M. Beau as Governor-General of Indo-China. M. Beau resigns in the Spring.

THE MOTOR TRIALS.

Cars Due in Bombay To-Day.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABALESHWAR FEBRUARY 4,

We arrived in due course at Kolhapur yesterday, after a glorious run over a most excellent road and found a splendid camp already pitched and refreshments ready for the hungry motorists. The energetic Secretary had made all these arrangements with the Manager of the Race View Hotel, Mahabaleshwar, and I am sure we all feel very grateful to him and to the Maharaja who, by his kind assistance, helped to make everything run smoothly.

An early start was made this morning, the first car leaving at seven with several members of the Committee on board. She reaches Mahabaleshwar after a capital spin. At eleven o'clock having waited at the Satara Control half an hour the remaining cars began to arrive at 12-45, the first three of the large cars arriving within a few minutes of each other, namely Nos. 2, 5, 6. All the other cars had arrived by 5-30 except Nos. 27 and 3, the latter suffering from various engine troubles and the former is reported to have stuck on the Wai Ghat for want of water. The last car in is the Mass car No. 30 which has been very unlucky with tyres, having had to replace two outer covers, three inner tubes and to travel 40 miles on a tyre stuffed with straw. Nonstop runs to-day have been made by Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 30, 31, 32, and 37. Several of the cars have had difficulty in starting their engines within the limit of time allowed and the Sunbeam was left at Poona yesterday. On this account she has however sportingly turned up here to-day to take part in the final stage of the Trials.

It is believed in unofficial circles that the cars which have not lost any marks up to date are the following:—Nos. 2 and 4 in class 5; Nos. 16, 17, and 20 in class 4; and in class 3 Nos. 28 and 30. One of the small Wolseley cars came nearly 100 miles with a broken exhaust pipe and travelled nearly 30 miles an hour on an average; the other one broke a petrol pipe and lost marks. Accordingly relief parties are being organised to help the two ladies who are still out on the disabled cars and it is hoped that they will not suffer any great inconvenience.

We have all had three most pleasant days and the arrangements have been very good. The leading cars should arrive at the Bandstand about 2 p.m. to-morrow and the smaller cars may not be in till nearly dark or later. Darracq No. 27 has just come back home and one lady is safe in here.

EVACUATION OF CHUMBI VALLEY.

Final Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Orders have issued for the immediate withdrawal to Gartok of the detachments at Phari and Chumbi.

Orders have been issued for Phari to be evacuated to-morrow and Chumbi on 7th, the troops arriving at Gartok on the 9th.

Captain Campbell stays on at Chumbi as British Trade Agent.

After making over the administration of the Valley to the Tibetans Lieutenant Bailey remains on at Gyantse with his present escort, until the Trade Regulations now under discussion in Calcutta with the Tibetans and Chinese representatives are signed, after which the escort and British Trade Agent at Gyantse will most probably be discontinued and an Indian representative appointed as at Gartok.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Colonel G C Dowell, R A, Officer Commanding Troops. Captain A N Beauclerk, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, Adjutant, Lieutenant R W F Fullarton, Cameronions, Quarter-Master, W I Chambers, R A., C W Nixon, R H A, E I Pridges, 14th Hussars, C W Cripps, R F A, F Carey, R A and Riding Master T G A Caddington, R H A, E H Williams, 10th Hussars, A P Reynolds, 12th Lancers, J R Pruce, 14th Hussars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUAY 4.

The following Medical Officers, who arrived from England on the 27th of December, 1907, are posted as follows:—

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Thompson to 8th (Lucknow) Division to command Station Hospital, Calcutta.

Lieutenant E. W. M. Paine to 9th (Secunderabad) Division to proceed first to Bangalore to undergo one month's instruction in Sanitation.

Lieutenant De C. O'Grady to 1st (Peshawar) Division to proceed first to Rawalpindi to undergo one month's instruction in Sanitation.

The following Officers who arrived on the 8th of January, 1908, are posted:—

Major G. J. Buchanan to 7th (Meerut) Division.

Captain J. B. Cautley to 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Lieutenant T. T. H. Robinson to 7th (Meerut) Division.

They will proceed first to Lucknow to undergo one months' instruction in Sanitation.

Lieuts. R. E. U. Newman and C. R. M. Morris to 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, to proceed first to Rawalpindi to undergo one months' instruction in Sanitation.

The following Officers have been granted extension of Medical Certificate leave.

Capt. Harding from 10th January to 9th April 1908.

D. P. Johnstone from 20th November, 1907 to 25th May, 1908.

Major F. B. Steel is appointed Specialist in mental science for the Southern Army from date of joining the 5th (Mhow) Division.

The following Officers have been detailed for Transport mentioned against their name.

Lieut Colonel A. R. Aldridge in Medical Charge of 11th. Transport "Plassy" (Hospital ship) leaving Bombay 6th. March.

Capt A. O. B. Wroughton for duty on retired Transport "Rewa" leaving Karachi 19th March.

Col. Henderson, P. M. O., Aden Brigade has been appointed P. M. O. 5th. (Mhow) Division vice Col. Williamson, British Service, retiring on 6th February.

LUCKNOW CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 4.

The Indian Civil Service Dinner here last night was a great success. Over seventy members sat to it, including Sir John Hewett.

Mr. Cruickshank the Senior Member of the Service proposed the King and the Service to which Mr. Walker the Junior Member responded. The other toast was The Guests by Mr. Leslie Porter to which Mr. Chamier the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh responded.

MADAME Nordica, after a performance years ago in the Wild West, found that during the concert snow had fallen heavily. The warm over-shoes which should have been available for the walk home were at her hotel. A cowboy chivalrously volunteered to fetch them, and hustled there and back in fulfilment of his offer. But the honest fellow, in his confusion, brought only one shoe. Obviously the lady could not hop home; he would gladly return for the other. Nordica thanked him, but was profuse in her apologies for his having to make two journeys. "Don't mention it," was Jim-Bailey-Jones's reply, "it's a pleasure," was the gallant cowboy's answer.

THE HEBREWS' HIDDEN LORE.

"Ton regne est arrivé, pur esprit, roi du monde!"

De Vigney, the author of Cinq-Mars, with his questionable faith in God, thus avows the reign of Pure Spirit the king of the world. To the interrogations of the intrepid investigator, Nature finally responds:

"L'anelito potente
(The potent printing)
Del tuo cor mi commosse, e qui son io."
(Of thy heart moves me, and here am I).

This intercourse with Spirit was more common in olden times, the world being dominated by it then. In Joseph the son of Jacob there lived an adept before Moses. He was an oneirocritic, that is, he could divine by dreams. His predictions to the Grand-Pantler, the Grand-Cup-Bearer and to the Pharaoh himself came to pass. When Moses appeared on the scene, he interdicted under the severest of punishments all practice of the Cabbalah, and all relation with those who exercised it. This gives us a standpoint to estimate the intensity of faith they had in the invisible. Moses who had studied in the school of the Magi knew how their influence could counterbalance his. When, therefore, he entered on the difficult task of tearing away his people from servitude and to give them a country, he fulminated those anathemas against the occult, which can be spoken of in all historic sincerity, as the texts have come down to us. To cull a few of those from the Old Testament": You shall not tolerate those who use sorcery and enchantment. Take their life away." (Exod. Chap. XII) "If a man says the Lord, turns himself away from me to seek magicians and divines . . . he will draw upon him the eye of my wrath, and I shall exterminate him in the midst of my people." (Levit. Chap XXII). "If there rises in the midst of you a prophet or one who has had a vision in dream, and if what he predict happens and he says to you, come follow the Gods unknown to you, let him be punished with death. (Deut. Chap XIII). Thus historically speaking, and from the the standpoint of an unfailing faith in the Occult, Moses adjured his people to turn away from soothsayers, magicians, enchanters, augurs, interpreters of dreams, dabblers in witchcraft, and those who consult the Spirit of the Python, or the spirits of the dead. For all these were in great favour with the adjacent people, being the very persons cursed by Jehovah.

FORTUNE-TELLING NO LIE.

And what is the reason given by this interlocutor and inspired of God? Not that these fortune-tellers abuse popular credulity and tell lies; no, he goes even so far as to admit that what they predict will betide. His only fear is that they will avert the people from the worship of Jehovah his God. In fact Moses the pupil of the Magi deviated from their method, rooting all Polytheism out of the Hebrews, and thus making of his companions in misfortune a people. These preserved their language and their religion, despite the active jealousy of nations who surrounded them, and despite great calamities and terrible convulsions history has ever recorded. This success would not have been obtained if, at the instance of his Masters, he had sequestered the teaching of monotheism in the arcana of a close corporation, and of a science inaccessible to the masses. Moses was then the most remarkable of all the Theurgists, since he found in the Occult the formula for the liberation of a people. Let us call to mind here that during the forty years of flight in the desert, the Israelites were witnesses of prodigies which, if they were

DIVINE MIRACLES.

as taught by the sacred books, wore none the less a cabalistic garb. Thus to swallow up the Egyptian army, Moses extended his rod over the Red Sea. To make water gush out of a rock he struck it with the same rod. To cure those bitten by snake, he forced them to look at the image of the Python which he had had set up in several places in the camp. All these practices are to be found in the conjuring books of enchanters, necromancers and sorcerers of all times. The texts cited proscribe prophesying, however true. And yet that did not prevent prophets and prophetesses springing up in Moses' time and even in his own family. Thus Mary his sister prophesied. Later at the epoch of the Judges, we find Deborah possessed of the same faculty. In the time of King Josiah there was the prophetess Olda in Jerusalem, and since the entry of the Hebrews in the land of Chanaan to the fall of the sacred city under Titus, that is to say for a period of 1500 years, we see a long suite of seers appearing filled with the Spirit of God. Simultaneously with these others supervened, who prophesied by Astaroth, Asmodeus, Thor and Baal, the divinities of the neighbouring people—the prophets of the Demon in opposition to those of God. If we turn to the New Testament, we find facts of clairvoyance, of enchantment and of evocations affirmed in it. And what is more. There is the direct action of an occult world enclosed in ours, and acting for or against us as we may solicit or provoke it. In both the camps the same process of induction or deduction obtains for future events. The same life of ascetism is led by both, similar to the Mosaic ordinances prescribed for sacerdotal members. Then what may be

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO?

The difference is in the magnetism used, the one is the light of life, the other of death, the one of astral fluid, the other of spectral phosphorus, the one the Light of the Word, the other the smoke that illudes. In the use of the light of life lies no danger. But the essentials to it are perfect purity of life and thought. The man tainted with gross living and desires does not magnetise but fascinates. The extent of his fascination enlarges around him the circle of his frenzy. With every charm he enfeebles his will. He remains, like the spider who has exhausted himself taken in his own web. Great passions seem to many more beautiful than virtues, and the so-called great men are often great insensates The cynicism of Diogenes pleases them as does the charlatanism of Empedocles. They would admire nothing so much as Ajax and Capaneus, were Polyeucte not more prodigious. Thus madmen are charmers and render madness cantagious. Not being able to measure what is great some people are smitten with the strange. Children who cannot toddle want to be carried. Nobody loves turbulence so much as the impotent. It is the incapacity for pleasure which makes a Tibierius or a Messalina. Love, such as nature has given it to us is a delicious reality. For the spiritual magnetism which brought a universe, and the physical magnetism that draws a man to a woman are higher and lower manifestations of the same force: matter and spirit. "J'aime! voila le mot que la nature entiere "Crie au vent qui l'emporte, a l'oisean qui le suit! "Sombre et dernier soupir que poussera la terre "Quand elle tombera dans l'eternelle nuit!" (I love! that is the word which entire nature cries to the wind which sweeps it away, to the bird which follows it? Sad and final sigh which the earth will utter when it falls into eternal night!) It is our sickly pride that asks for something better than nature. Hence the hysterical folly which in Werther's head fatally changed the thought of Charlotte into a pistol bullet. An absurd love has suicide for its denouement. True love is the miracle of magnetism. It is the interlacing of the two serpents of the Caduceus. The fable relates to us that Tiresias having separated two serpents which mated incurred the ire of Venus and became Androgenes; which annulled in him sexual power, and being further irritated the goddess struck him blind. Tiresias was a diviner who prophesied by the light of death. Thus his predictions foretold coming calamities. The subtle and deadly potencies of Nature are but the architypes of human passions, and when called into activity rend the master—if once they are suffered to escape from his control—like the genii of the Eastern fable.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

The dispute between the German and Australian Commonwealth Government in regard to the claim of Messrs. Burns, Phillip and Co., the Australian shipping firm, for compensation for interference in the South Sea trade, has been settled amicably. Direct negotiations with Messrs. Burns, Philip and Co. were conducted by the German Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg.

INFORMATION comes from New York that a Russian naval officer accompanies the United States fleet. The "Novoye Vremya," one of the leading Russian newspapers, states that the Russian Naval Attache, Djatstrow, at Washington, on his own initiative and contrary to the wishes of the Russian Ambassador, accompanies the United States battleship squadron on its voyage to the Pacific. The Russian newspaper "Slavo" states that the United States Government has refused the request of the Russian Naval Attache, to accompany the U. S. squadron on its voyage to the Pacific.

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Annual Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday. It shows that:—

The year 1904-05 was a season of general scarcity with a decrease in land revenue of 85 lakhs; it was followed by a year of varied fortunes, prosperity in Gujarat being counterbalanced by famine in the Deccan and Karnatak. The year under review was one of general prosperity with an increase in land revenue collections of over 1 crore. Had the season fulfilled its early promise, it would have resulted in a year of bumper crops, but owing to the scantiness of the late rains the rabi crops did not realise anticipations. The food of the people however is not wheat, but the cheaper cereals, and the large increase in the area under bajri ensured an ample supply. The favourable character of the season is further exhibited in the crop statistics of rice, the various pulses and oilseeds. Still more important is the recovery in the extent of the area under cotton in the Deccan districts. It is true that, from the point of view of the dwellers in the towns, the substitution of cotton for food crops and the consequent rise which may be expected in the price of grain can hardly be regarded as advantageous, but to the cultivator the cotton crop is so much the more valuable that he is certain to make the substitution so far as he can. In the districts of Khandesh and Surat the extension of the cotton area was followed by an increase in the price of grain, and it seems fairly certain that the demand from the cotton-growing districts will tend to increase food prices in those in which cotton is only a minor crop. This result however will take time to work out, and during the year under review an increase in prices is nowhere recorded except in the two districts referred to above and in the Konkan Collectorates. In the latter it was the demand from Bengal which diverted the supplies of Burmese rice from Ratnagiri and Kolaba and caused the rise in prices. Although however there was no actual increase of prices in other districts, yet except in Gujarat and Sind where there was a fall, they remained at the high level of the year before in spite of increased supplies. The cultivating class is therefore had a prosperous season, particularly in some of the Deccan districts, e. g., in Poona, where the combination of high prices, high wages and good trade materially improved the condition of the people, and that in spite of a virulent outbreak of plague. Prosperity was accompanied by the usual increased consumption of necessaries and also of luxuries. Necessaries may be considered to be food, which includes salt, and clothing. The good harvest assured a sufficient supply of grain and the statistics of the Salt Department exhibit a large increase in consumption per head of population over the whole Presidency, while the decreased export of cotton goods, in combination with a considerable rise in the output of the mills and an increased import of apparel from abroad, show clearly enough that the people were better clothed. The rise in the excise receipts and the increased imports of sugar and spices illustrate the extended capacity from indulgence in luxuries enjoyed by the people during the year. Particulary deserving of notice is the high rate of wages which obtained especially in Gujarat and Sind. Except in districts such as a Ratnagiri where the labour market is already overcrowded, such a rise in wages might have been confidently anticipated. Famine and pestilence have diminished the supply of labour and the years that followed the famine have allowed but small chance of recovery. Even without the competition of the mills, a good season accompanied by a large extension of the cultivated area would necessarily mean a rise in the price of labour. What however is important to note is that there seems no reason to anticipate a fall. Excluding the variable factor of immigration, the only circumstance that can increase the supply of labour is an excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate. The statistics however show that the population of the Presidency has decreased by 3 1-2 per cent. since 1901 and there are at present no signs of a tendency towards an increase. The labour supply must therefore be decreasing rather than increasing. Add to this the ever-widening demand which is being made upon labour by the expanding industries of the country, and it is clear that the price of agricultural labour may be expected in increase rather than diminish. This fact in conjunction with the easy terms on which land can be obtained on the restricted tenure or in certain parts on special conditions must tend to make non-cultivating land-lords lower their rents or part with a portion of their holdings. The number of persons cultivating their holdings and of tenants at a fair rent is therefore likely to increase. Such a change has in fact already begun to manifest itself in some of the Gujarat districts during the year under review. The general excess of the death-rate over the birth-rate of the Presidency has already been referred to. The statistics for the year 1906-07 are satisfactory in so far that the number of births is shown to be considerably larger than that recorded in the previous year. Unfortunately this increase was accompanied by a large rise in the death-rate, and the general relation of the two rates was maintained. The recrudescence of plague, which took place in the early part of 1907, was particularly unfortunate in view of the hopes raised by the decrease of deaths from that disease in 1906, while the striking increase in the mortality from cholera is omnious. Plague had its usual effect upon the octroi receipts of the municipalities, which incidentally afford and interesting illustration of the comparative prosperity of the Northern and Southern Districts. The municipalities of Kaira and Ahmedabad shew increased octroi receipts in spite of the attacks of plague, while Bijapur, though free from disease during the year, suffered a decrease in octroi revenue. While plague attacked man, rinderpest caused the loss of 25,000 cattle. It is regrettable that the cultivator did not prove so ready to submit himself as he was to submit his cattle to inoculation; but the figures for Kaira show what local energy can do to aid the cause of inoculation. Turning from agriculture to industry the income tax returns indicate an advance in prosperity. The trade returns for Sind show that the year under review was the most prosperous ever known, while those for the Presidency exhibit a small increase in value over the high figures of the previous year. This increase in value however covers an actual decrease in volume, due to a fall in the export trade under a few heads Eighty per cent of the exports of the Presidency is monopolised by cotton, raw or manufactured, grain and pulse, and seeds, and the fall which occurred in the total export trade owing to the drop in the exports under the single head of Grain and Pulse shows how seriously even the partial failure of the monsoon affects the trade of the Presidency. The increase however in the exports under the minor heads such as Metals, Hides and Skins, Gums and Resins, etc., which are not affected by the monsoon, will if continued tend greatly to increase the general stability of trade. Industrially the year was marked by the establishment of a number of small factories for the supply of local wants, particularly in Kanara, which, though only in their infancy at present, are evidence of a growing desire to supply the needs of the Presidency from the Presidency itself instead of through foreign trade. Any such tendency is bound to be materially aided by the steady though naturally slow advance which is being made in the direction of satisfying the demand for technical and industrial education. The increased and increasing expenditure upon these and similar educational objects is a marked feature of the last few years. The year under review exhibits an advance in all directions save in primary education, and it is probable that but for the interposition of plague there would have been an advance in this direction also.

PLAGUE.

Plague was prevalent during the year ending 31st May 1907 to a greater extent than in the preceding year, the figures being:—

		Cases.	Deaths.
1906-1907	...	139,691	99,301
1905-1906	...	87,121	64,519

The month of July was the month of lowest mortality, the number of cases and deaths reported being 1,194 and 867 respectively. The figures rose during August (5,946 cases 4,224 deaths), September (14,024 cases 10,676 deaths) and October (17,503 cases 12,823 deaths). A slight improvement was noticeable during November (13,232 cases 9,019 deaths) and it continued during December (10,098 cases 7,077 deaths). The figures again rose in January (13,571 cases 9,178 deaths), February (17,298 cases 11,523 deaths) and March (25,506 cases 17,869 deaths). In the hot weather the number of cases very largely diminished, 5,071 cases and 3,801 deaths being reported in May.

In Bombay City the disease was prevalent throughout the year but was at its worst during February (690 cases 504 deaths), March (2,773 cases 2,414 deaths) and April (2,220 cases 1,963 deaths).

In Karachi also plague was prevalent throughout the year, becoming epidemic from March to May. There were 2,737 cases and 2,325 deaths in all compared with 2,592 cases and 2,234 deaths in the preceding year.

Aden remained free from plague during the year.

The districts and agencies most seriously effected were Ahmedabad, Kaira, Poona, Satara, Kathiawar, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States

Plague occured to a less extent in every other district and Political Agency except Bijapur, Larkhana, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Khairpur, Cutch, Savantvadi, Janjira, Akalkot and Savanur which remained almost free from the disease.

The only Railway Medical Inspection post was the in Karachi Cantonment Station which was opened early in the month of February and closed at the end of May 1907.

Sea Inspection under the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations continued on the same lines as in the previous years, Measures for the disinfection of ships on vessels bound for foreign ports were undertaken as in the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden were each provided with a Clayton apparatus for the purpose.

The incidence of the disease among Europeans was as follows:—

Bombay City 12 cases 5 deaths during the year under report compared with 18 cases 4 deaths in the previous year, in the mofussil 23 cases 11 deaths compared with 1 case 1 death last year.

A new scheme for facilitating and encouraging inoculation with the plague prophylactic in the districts of the mofussil was sanctioned by Government in July 1905 and leaflets explaining the advantages of inoculation were also widely distributed in the mofussil. The scheme for popularising inoculation amongst low-paid Government servants and their wives and children by the grant of small money rewards was continued.

The number of inoculations performed up to the 30th June 1907 was as follows:—

Bombay City	...	...	4,978
Panch Mahals District	...	...	1,296
Kaira District	...	...	9,144
Ahmedabad District	...	...	2,404
Poona District	...	...	9,078
Satara District	...	...	1,749
Belgaum District	...	...	54
East Khandesh District	...	...	57
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	...	...	108
Mahi Kantha Agency	...	...	1,183

Making a total of .. 30,051

The number of inoculation performed during the preceding year was 47,870.

Partial evacuation was resorted to in Bombay and Karachi Towns and in the infected areas in the following districts:—Kaira, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar,

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana General Meeting.

Yesterday evening at the Bombay Gymkhana there was a general meeting to elect a Captain, Honorary Secretary and Committee for the Cricket Season of 1908. A very good number attended, the selections being made by vote, with Mr. P. R. Cadell in the chair which, on his departure, was filled by Mr. Rumboll.

Commander Vines, proposed by Mr. F. P. West, and seconded by Mr. Rumboll, was elected Captain and, proposed by Capt. Pocock and seconded by Mr. C. G. Stileman, also Honorary Secretary.

The Committee now consists of Mr. Rumboll, proposed by Mr. S. N. Powell and seconded by Mr. Maughan; Mr. Vlasto, proposed by Mr. Reubens and seconded by Mr. C. G. Stileman; Mr. Stileman, proposed by Mr. Gillett and seconded by Mr. Aycough and Mr. C. D. Baker, proposed by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. McDowell. The captaincy of the second eleven and vice-captaincy of the first were left to the Committee.

Capt. Greig then proposed that the cricket pitch be relayed and a portion, 20 by 30 yards, kept exclusively for Presidency and other important fixtures on the model of the Calcutta ground. This was unanimously carried and the work will be taken in hand before the Monsoons. The meeting was then concluded.

THE NAVY vs. THE TURF.

To-morrow (Thursday), teams representing the Royal Navy and the Turf will meet on the Oval punctually at 2-30 p.m. Owing to the forthcoming Polo Tournament the Bombay Gymkhana ground is not available. The following will represent the Turf:—Messrs. W. Jackson, E. Brown, W. Brown, E. R. Fischer, W. Bradshaw, C. Barrett, W. Tyler, C. Forster, K. P. Lalla, H. Falcover and S. Sawries.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, February 8th:—

The 2nd race for the R. B. Y. C. Challenge Cup.—Course No. 13, distance 17·6 miles, start at 3 p.m.

"B. Class Handicap.—Course No. 11, start at 3-30 p.m.

C. Class Handicap.—Course No. 11, start at 3-45 p.m.

Ships' boat race, service rig.—Course No. 11, start at 3-15 p.m.

R. W. GILLESPIE, Capt. R. E.,
Hon. Sec., S.C.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

A friendly match between teams of four was played on Saturday last on the Commercial Gymkhana ground. Two doubles and four singles of two sets each, resulted in a win for the Bombay Gymkhana by 63 points to 47.

Scores:—

England and Brownell.. vs Bryning and Tweddle ...	England and Brownell...	6—2, 6—1
Burnett and Thacker ... vs Marshall and Barrett ..	Burnett and Thacker ...	5—7, 6—3
Brownell ... vs Bryning ...	Brownell ...	6—4, 6—4
Burnett ... vs Tweddle ...	Barnett ...	6—1, 2—6
England ... vs Marshall ...	Marshall ...	6—8, 6—1
Thacker ... vs Barrett ...	Thacker ...	6—1, 4—6

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL

COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Feb. 5, 1908.

399 DRILLS.

No 1 Company.

Saturday the 8th instant 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi, Fort, parade at Church Gate Station at 4-40 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

No 2 Company.

Thursday the 6th instant at 9 p.m and Saturday the 8th instant at 5 p.m" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.

Dress—Khaki Caps for Thursday and Helmets for Saturday.

400 E E Co.

The E E Co will parade at 6-30 p.m on Wednesday the 5th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light manning.

401 REVERSION AND TRANSFER.

Company Sergt Major H J Long No 2 Co reverts to Gunner at his own request and is transferred to the Reserve.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition held at Santa Cruz on Sunday the 2nd February 1908:—

	200 yards.	600 yards.
Gr A W Barker	29 plus 12=39	25 plus 9=34
Gr O M P Clyne	28 plus 10=38	19 plus 11=30
Corpl J Welch	19 plus 11=30	23 plus 12=37
Sergt I W Venn	22 plus 12=34	22 plus 13=35
S I A R Maber	22 plus 12=34	29 plus 13=42
Corpl F Hainsworth	22 plus 11=33	20 plus 12=32
S M H Solley	21 plus 12=33	19 plus 13=32
Gr W Thompson	22 plus 11=33	18 plus 12=30
Corpl M H Coates	23 plus 12=35	16 plus 13=28

SPOON WINNERS.

200 yards Gr Barker.

600 yards Corpl Welch.

The B V A Rifle Association Matches Commence on Sunday next the 9th instant for which programmes will be sent to each member.

A. W. BARKER, Gr.
Hon Sec. B. V. A.
Rifle Association.

FOREIGN CBLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th Feb. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	2	9	p m	2	27
Teheran	4	9	50 a m	3	35
Suez	4	2	15 p m	..	37

STEAMER REPORTS.

Colombo 4th, M. M. "Caledonian" from Bombay and French Mail Steamer "Tonkin" from Marseilles arrived.

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (31-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Pereira) interrupted until further notice telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Bhamo Route to China right (4-2-08).

Cable Alexandria Larnaca restored (4-2-08).

Moulmein route to Siam Interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Kanburi and Bangkok, and Malsrt and Rakeng (4-2-08).

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The "Rast Goftar":—India has roused herself very late in the matter of obtaining redress for her persecuted sons in the Transvaal. The meetings of protest which have been convened at the eleventh hour all over the country should have been held when the Asiatic Emigration Act, after being passed by the Colonial Government, was awaiting Imperial sanction. If the country had moved at the opportune moment without waiting for the struggle to reach a denoument, two hundred Indians who have now been clapped into gaol would have been spared, per chance, the humiliation and hardship of penal confinement. We have often paid dearly for our inactivity in the past, doomed to discomfiture and disappointment for ventilating our grievances when they are past redemption. If we in this country had urged ourselves to action and recorded our protest in good time, we could have averted the crisis by impressing upon responsible ministers at home that the dispute between the whites and the Indian population in the Transvaal was not restricted to a few thousands of people only, but had spread through a whole country, and was prone to affect the loyalty of its teeming millions of subjects. The welcome tidings which Reuter has flashed over the wires indicates that a compromise has been arrived at, which will allay dissatisfaction and unrest. For this happy termination, Indians in the Transvaal are indebted to the efforts of none but their own. They have worked their way to their own salvation, and we cannot with any show of justification claim a contribution in the causes that have brought their struggle to this happy termination.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The Public Meeting which was held on Wednesday last in the Town Hall, in response to the requisition made to the Sheriff of Bombay by a large number of influential and enlightened citizens representing all classes and creeds, was one of the best meetings of the kind which have been held during the past twenty-five years on important occasions which are themselves memorable not only in the annals of this great city but of the British Indian Empire at large. One feeling, and one feeling alone, seemed to have apparently animated the great audience and which found emphatic articulation in the well ordered and most instructive proceedings themselves under the presidency of the distinguished Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, commonly known as His Highness the Aga Khan. To take up the speech of the Chairman. It was instinctively felt that a more well considered well reasoned out, and withal a matter of fact speech, studiously devoid of rhetoric or impassioned eloquence, of one angry word, or of the slightest exaggeration, could not have been delivered. No doubt H. H. the Aga Khan has more than once spoken from a public platform but it has been the platform more or less of co-religionists only. We think we are correct in stating that it was the first time that the Aga stood on the platform of a "representative" public meeting consisting all classes of persons and all shades of opinion. In according him a hearty vote of thanks, at the conclusion of the proceedings, Sir Pherozeshah in most felicitous terms informed the audience how fortunate they were in having so able, so well read, and so well travelled a personage as the Aga, who had carefully studied the policy of all the important countries on the globe, for their chairman.

The "Gujerati:—The public meeting, which was convened by the Sheriff of Bombay in response to a numerously signed requisition of influential citizens, both European and Indian, and held in the Town Hall under the presidency of His Highness the Aga Khan, was, indeed, a very great success. The audience was fully representative of the different communities and representative speakers were selected to address the gathering. Perhaps the list of speakers was a little too long. But the feeling of resentment and indignation aroused by the treatment meted out to Indians in the Transvaal was so keen and universal that the audience remained patient to the last. It was, indeed, a fortunate circumstance that such a distinguished representative of the Mahomedan community was placed in the presidential chair to voice the views and feelings of various communities in the Presidency. The chairman rightly protested against the exclusion of Indians from the Transvaal virtually on the ground of their colour and against the breach of pledge that was involved in asking the Indian settlers to re-register themselves when Lord Milner had given an assurance that once they had registered themselves, their position would be established and that no further registration would be required.

The "Praja Bandhu":—The monster meeting held on Wednesday last at the Bombay Town Hall consisting as it did of the representatives of the various Indian communities and interests ought to go far towards convincing both our rulers and the selfish colonists of South Africa that the treatment meted out by the latter during the last few weeks to our countrymen in that part of the world has caused the strongest possible indignation and something worse than that throughout the length and breadth of this country. That Mr. Smuts should not be prepared to reconsider the wholly indefensible position taken up by the colonial Government in the matter of the Asiatic Registration Act need not take any sensible person in this land by surprise. On the contrary while it proves the pig-headedness of the Boers, it indicates on the other hand the urgent need of the Imperial Government interfering in the matter and bringing about a satisfactory solution of this crucial question. The matter is indeed becoming serious from day to day, and it is already time to tell our rulers that the policy of "non possumus," which they have adopted in this connection while scarcely creditable to them cannot but lessen their prestige throughout the civilized world.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar":—The trend of the speeches from beginning to end was the plain and simple truth told to the British Government that their conduct in connection with the question of the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal was not only far from satisfactory but was opposite of courageous—we deliberately omit the word interjected on more than one occasion by the over-zealous and excited audience—and that if their present policy of pusillanimity and impotency was further pursued the star of the Empire which has been for very many years in the ascendent and which remains fixed in the zenith, will soon lose its fixity and location and the prestige of the administration, which has admittedly been the best of its kind as far as justice, righteousness, freedom, and above all, liberty of conscience are concerned, will suffer, and suffer most grievously, in the eyes of the thirty millions of the inhabitants of the vast continent of India.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—Wednesday's meeting in the Town Hall ought to go a far way in convincing Imperial and Colonial statesmen, Briton and Boer, of the deep feeling of indignation, and worse, that prevails among all creeds and classes of his Majesty's subjects in India in consequence of the ill-treatment accorded to their fellow countrymen in South Africa. Mr. Smuts has flatly denied the "Telegraph's" statement as to his Government having receded from the intolerable position they have taken up in regard to this question. This cannot surprise any of us, for the reason that the Boer, who carried his pig-headedness so far, seven years ago, as to lose his country and his independence is hardly to be expected to allow himself to be swayed by reason and common sense where British Imperial interests are concerned.

THE EVIL EYE ON THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

The "Rast Goftar":—The reply which the Chamber of Commerce has submitted to Government is a most disappointing document. That body has been in a hot hurry to forestall all others in laying its opinion before the authorities. It could have sent its reply even much earlier, as it was given to consider no new problem. The self-same hobbies which have been trotted out by the members of this body, in collusion with an inspired Anglo-Indian Press, have been here reiterated "ad nauseam." The Chamber has added to the inutility of its document, the venom of fomenting religious acerbity, and has erred on the side of misleading the Governor by commending to his notice an opinion which its members by long residence in this city ought to know better is likely to raise the bitterest resentment in all classes of native society against the principle which is embodied in that suggestion. The opinion of a body is not worth any serious consideration, when it cannot evolve any practical scheme without mortifying the feelings of a whole community, and wounding their religious susceptibilities. The Chamber has been asked to submit its views on definite schemes, and has the audacity to go out of its way and suggest a project which, if accepted in its principle and made generally applicable to the rest of the communities, may end in a breach of public peace and the harmonious relationship which has ever subsisted between the city and its Government. We may call in question the credentials of a body that is merely identified with trade interests to pronounce an opinion on such an abstruse and special subject as the housing problem with any semblance of authority.

THE BHATTIA BAUG.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—The Committee on the Improvement of Bhattia Baug is to be congratulated on having found a practical scheme to suggest for the approval of the Corporation and the public. The Bhattia Baug, as it now stands, has been an eyesore and a nuisance; and the wonder is how it missed receiving the attention of the Corporation years ago. It is very little of an "lung of the locality, it is nothing like a garden." It has been throughout a meeting ground for the riff raffs of the Fort; and no intelligent, honest man would say that his sentiments have been hurt by the proposed change. The congestion of traffic at Bori Bunder is enormous; and Bhathia Baug will be well "spent" for bringing about a realignment of the tram-tracks and the widening of the roads about it. We are in favour of providing as many "lungs" as could be conveniently supplied for the benefit of the inhabitants of congested areas; but Bhathia Baug is hardly a place to be looked upon as such, and we are confident that the Corporation's decision would not only be endorsed by the Government but approved of by the public.

OPPOSITION is growing in Russia against the proposals for a reconstruction of the Navy as foreshadowed in the Naval Budget proposals.

THE SUPERFLUOUS WOMAN.

A Statistical Abstraction.

A philosophical medical man has been suggesting that the Woman's Movement is due to the superfluous woman, of whom the Anglo-Saxon race alone possess three million. The superfluous woman cannot be defined right off as the one who is destined to remain unmarried till death comes to her relief. The superfluous woman is a statistical abstraction, whose nature is arrived at by the following process:—Count all the males in a community, count also the females; if the latter total is the large subtract from it the former, and call the remainder the superfluous women. If the males are in excess, do not subtract from their total that of the women, and do not call the remainder the superfluous men, because it might hurt their feelings, which are far more tender than the unfeeling woman of the platform rocks. A woman is not branded with the withering epithet "superfluous," because she does not marry, but only when she cannot marry if she would. By this nice distinction the old maid is not compelled to shoulder the responsibilities of the old bachelors. The old maid for whom Nature has provided an old bachelor, but one unfortunately of too retiring a disposition, is not called superfluous. She is there for him if, even at the eleventh hour, an unwonted breath of moral courage blows like warm spring air into his wintry soul, and stirs him to make an atoning sacrifice of himself at the altar. The cure which our philosophical doctor suggests for the superfluous woman, whom he diagnoses as the social malady of the age, and for her movement, is to raise the extra men who will redeem her from the charge of superfluity. Corresponding to the woman who is superfluous there is a

MAN WHO IS DEFICIENT.

We can call him so, because he is not here to have his delicate susceptibilities injured by the cruel word. He died prematurely, and thereby most irresponsibly made a woman superfluous. As it were, he has left us with his unwed widow, whom, poor soul, we cherish with the beautiful solicitude universally showered upon the petted old maid. The strange thing about this deficiency of men is its occurrence at all, seeing that there is a remarkable superfluity of baby boys. In Australia there are 105 boys born to 100 girls. In Scotland and Ireland the proportion is more nearly 106 to 100, while in England and Wales it is 104 to 100. If the two sexes preserved through life their proportions at birth the Anglo-Saxon race would show a larger number of superfluous men than it does of women. There opens out a tempting maze of speculation if we begin to ask ourselves how society would have shaped itself with a permanent superfluity of males. Woman would have acquired in fact that queenly position which is bestowed on her by those weavers of moonbeams who write our fiction. In the fendal days the knightly born would have given his thralls to the ladies of the castle to do the plain cooking and laundry work, to take the babies out for an airing without the invaluable assistance of the collapsable perambulator, and the discharge all the duties of kitchen wenches as kitchen knaves. The result would have been that to-day we should have had all the harder part of domestic service undertaken by the superfluous men. Naturally most of the communication between these serving men and their employers would be managed through the master of the house, who would have developed into quite a domesticated character of the sort called in America the "kitchen colonel." From the class employing servants this tone of mascnline domestication would have spread through the whole community. Household management would have been carried to a pitch of perfection absolutely undreamed of under the present feminine regime. How lovely would be the home life which started in the morning with the soap in its proper place in the bathroom, with porridge salted by weight instead of being served one morning like brine and the next with the relishing savor absolutely withheld. But it is too painful to dwell upon what life might be with applied intelligence in the home. We allow the superfluous man child to die away in early infancy. We let the evil go still further. Other of the male infants, seeing the superfluous ones who would have made life so beautiful withdrawing in this way, retire also in disgust. They desert and leave the rest to the tender mercies of the superfluous woman.

THE REMEDY FOR THIS CORRODING MALADY

of the age is to capture the antidote in the shape of those cowardly little chaps who give up the game of life before they have allowed themselves a proper chance to get interested in it. Nature has long been striving in her own way to right the wrongs brought about by the delicacy of the male infant. She gives us an extra boy in every score to keep the balance of the sexes more nearly right, but we squander this surplus, and more, in the mad waste of infant life that we still tolerate. In some parts of the world the difficulty of rearing the boy baby has grown to such a point that Nature has had to help masculinity even more liberally than with us. In Greece 112 boys are born for 100 girls. In view of this fact, the profuse shodding of valuable Greek masculine blood round the walls of Troy over the fair but frail Helen begins to look a more highly reprehensible proceeding than ever. If the Greek princes had only known how to collect statistics in a businesslike way, they would have found that in their part of the world the male sex was engaged in a short of forlorn hope of a struggle to keep up with the female, a struggle in which 12 baby boys out of 112 had to bite the dust. The absurdity of the prolonged Troy episode would have been apparent before it was centered upon. Though where would the delighted band of Homeric students have been without their Iliad? But

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION OF THE PRESENT TIME

is—Can the present infantile mortality be so considerably reduced, especially amongst males, as to make the numbers of the two sexes equal? And if they can, will it make any serious difference to the social conditions of civilised races? It will not cause bachelors to marry, so it will leave unaltered the number of women who remain unmarried because these timid men eschew the adventure. Nor will it provide the women called superfluous with mates, because many of these elect to live their lives unmarried. In earlier rough times a woman could not afford to live unattached to some sort of a man either as wife or concubine. One of the most powerful forces helping to uplift humanity is to be recognised in the natural affection of men for their kinswomen by which fathers and brothers were led to desire for daughters and sisters some measure of free will by which they could leave marriage alone unless offered acceptably. It is not to be denied that many unmarried women would be happier in the right sort of marriage. But on the other hand they would be unhappier in the wrong sort. The idea, then the superfluous women could rescue from a good deal of unnecessary misery by marriage involves a big fallacy—that of assuming that any marriage will answer the purpose. The very word "superfluous" involves, too, a fallacy like that running through a lot of the socialistic philosophy, when it is assumed that in civilised countries the birth of each child is making it harder for every other child. That is true in a hidebound community of savages like the Australian natives, depending upon a limited food supply. But in progressive nations one man does not take the bread out of another's mouth, as the saying is, but he makes more work for him and performs more work for him. So, too, in a savage community an unmarried woman may be a social burden and therefore superfluous. But in civilised progressive countries the woman who chooses to remain unmarried because she cannot realise her own ideals of the married state does render social service which makes the assertion of her superfluity unjust and entirely misleading.—"Melbourne Age."

THE "Slavo" states that General Kuropatkin, with his staff, will be tried by court-martial, at the conclusion of the Stoessel trial, for sending untrue statements to the Tsar regarding the progress of the campaign in Manchuria.

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account and found it ended in an advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing, however, when a statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician and Specialist, Secretary, National Pension Fund for Nurses (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) says:—It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in patricular that came under my notice a short time ago:—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her apetite is very poor. I have tried three doctors but they did her no good. The last twenty days she has complained of burning urine and terrible headache. I commenced treatment of the case by administrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

They are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 4.

The area of low pressure over the North-East of India yesterday has disappeared and the skies are clearing.

A light fall of rain occurred at Seoni probably due to local causes.

Thick cloud has appeared over East Baluchistan and light cloud along the valley of the Indus River. This, together with pressure changes, may mean that the depression is forming over the former region.

In Burma the skies are clear, humidity normal and the temperature high in the north and normal elsewhere.

In the North-East of India and Orissa cloud has decreased and the skies are still moderately clouded in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the Province of Bengal and contains the average amount of moisture and in Eastern Bengal and Assam; the temperature has fallen and is nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Seoni had a light fall of rain. The skies are clear in the United Provinces and the Central India and lightly clouded in the Central Provinces. Humidity has decreased in United Provinces and is normal or in defect throughout the Division. The weather is cooler than usual in the area with clear skies in the United Provinces and Central India while the temperature is normal in the Central Provinces.

In the North-West of India, heavy cloud appeared in Baluchistan and the skies are lightly clouded in the Indus Valley but clear in the rest of the Division. The air is drier than usual in Sind and Gujarat and contains the average quantity of moisture. Elsewhere the temperature has risen and is generally, especially in Baluchistan and is nearly normal there and in Kashmir, but in other parts of the North-West of India it is still low.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north-west and normal or is excess in the rest of the Division while the temperature is in defect on the Konkan Coast, North of Bombay and the Deccan and normal or in excess elsewhere.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is possible in Baluchistan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standared at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 4th February 1908 was 29,937 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by .01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th February 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear or moderately clouded and the amount of moisture in the air has been about normal at Sirsa and Ambala and in moderate excess or defect elsewhere. Calms and south-westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Temperature both at day and night has been colder than usual.

United Provinces.—Skies are almost free from cloud while the moisture in the air is less than usual. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. Temperature both at day and night had been cooler than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is moderately clouded at Jacobabad and generally cloudless elsewhere. Winds are blowing from northerly or north-westerly direction at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Jaipur and from north-easterly direction at Karachi. Temperature both at the day and night time had been cooler than usual. The air is more or less dry throughout these districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and the air has become much drier than usual. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Bhavnagar Parn and Surat while calms and north-easterly winds prevail elsewhere. Temperature during the day and night time had been much cooler than usual.

Central Provinces.—The sky is thickly overcast at Khandwa and Amraoti and lightly or moderately clouded at the remaining stations. Humidity is in excess of normal at Raipur and generally in defect elsewhere. The direction of air movement is northerly at Nagpur and generally north-easterly or south-easterly elsewhere. Day temperature had been fairly normal at Raipur and 2° to 11° in defect in other places. During night, temperature was nearly equal to average at Khandwa, 5° to 8° cooler at Saugor and Hoshangabad and 1° to 7° warmer elsewhere.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded while humidity has been in slight excess or defect of normal. Wind was blowing from northerly direction at Mormugao while calms and north-easterly breezes prevailed elsewhere. Temperature during the day time had been 6° to 10° cooler than usual while during night it was 5° colder at Bombay.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity has been about normal at Hyderabad, in moderate excess at Poona and Belgaum and in moderate to large defect elsewhere. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Ahmednagar and Sholapur westerly at Bijapur and north-easterly at Aurangabad. Calm was recorded at Malegaon, Belgaum and Hyderabad. Maximum temperature had been 11° below normal at Malegaon while the minimum was 5° to 6° colder at Malegaon and Poona and 4° to 7° warmer at Sholapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather to the south of Latitude 20° is in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total*	13	9	116
Total plague deaths to date	141,754		
Same date last year	13	11	113

* Includes one imported case from Deccan side.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Death
3	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

FEBRUARY, 4th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	39	43	6
B	12	142	33
C	82	122	16
D	64	44	9
E	80	176	12
F & G	55	2	0
Total to date	433	536	69
Total rats killed			962

THE London Commissioner of Police has written to know whether the Battersea Borough Council is prepared to defray the cost of the special police protection which the "Brown Dog" fountain involves. This he estimates at £700 per annum, and the Commissioner asks whether the Council will remove the fountain or pay the bill.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FASHIONABLE VEIL: ITS NEWEST FORMS.

Many daring colours and designs are shown in the newer and more expensive patterns in veils. If the hat is white, the veil is black and white, of close mesh and dotted with black chenille. If the hat is black, the veil is of the same colour, and a brown veil is worn with a brown hat. Veils were never more in vogue, and they were never more varied or more beautiful. The face veils come in hundreds of designs, and just what kind of veils are most becoming each individual has the opportunity of deciding for herself. The heavily-dotted, thick veils are extremely smart, and are charming with velvet and furs, while one of the smartest of the new Paris veils has but three or four dots to the yard, each one fully as large as a shilling. The double-threaded mesh veil, with its chenille dots, is most becoming. It makes the complexion look clear, and brings out all the soft shades of the hair, and makes the waves look smoother. With the new toques veils of lace are sometimes worn, but this veil, with an embroidered edge, must never be worn close against the face. The ends should be drawn back carefully, where they are tied, doubled under the hat, and securely fastened. The spider-web veil is being worn with the large picture-hats. This veil is extremely thin, and serves more than anything to preserve the smoothness of the hair dressing. For driving or motoring wear the lace veil, with scalloped edges, is much prettier than the usual ones of chiffon, but not nearly so effective in keeping out the dust.

MILLINERY BOUQUETS.

The velvet flowers for the hat and gown decoration are wonderfully lifelike. The roses, for instance are made in perfection, and the pansies of velvets and silk combined are even lovelier. Large wreaths of ivy leaves in shaded monotone colourings are a new ornamentation, some of the leaves being like thin leather printed in colour resembling dead leaves while others are in velvet. Close, circular bouquets of flowers are being worn extensively on the smart afternoon hats made to accompany elaborate toilettes. The prettiest of these bouquets is composed of a cluster of deep pink roses in the centre ringed round with huge massed Parma violets designed in velvet; while in other cases a tightly-packed bunch of yellow and purple pansies is outlined with velvet ivy leaves in shades of bronze and green. A curious effect is obtained by means of a circlet of feather tips, the centre of which is filled in with a bunch of violets, these being introduced on moire hats, the inside of the brims being softened by a cap of old lace. Enormous roses of the most unlikely colours are being used to cover the crowns of some of the hats, two or three of these roses at the most being sufficient. Drawn or gathered silk and velvet hats are the most popular designs for afternoon wear and a new idea is shown in the trimming of fancy leather. Another favourite trimming of the moment for simple hats is the ruche of scalloped and frayed silk. This is a very pretty idea, but one that is so easily copied that it will quickly become too popular.

A WOMAN'S COQUETRY.

An amusing story of a woman's coquetry is told of an American millionairess, who recently had the honour of a visit from a prince of royal blood at her castle. For the occasion she had ordered two lovely gowns, one a dream in pink, the other equally lovely in white, but when they were sent home both suited her to perfection, and the cost was £1,000 each! How was she to manage to wear both, for both she determined to put on? Her woman's coquetry saved the situation thus. She donned the lovely pink dress, and appeared before the prince at dinner, but during that function, an awkward but clever man servant managed to upset some soup upon the exquisite toilette. She kept her temper most admirably, thereby raising herself in H. R. H.'s estimation undoubtedly, and at once rose gracefully from the table, to appear a few moments later a still more ideal figure, were that possible, in a heavenly dream of white. Could a mere man have thus saved the situation in this essentially clever feminine way? Coquetry is a woman's natural weapon, which she uses solely in her attacks upon man. She craves for his admiration and love, and to win them, extravagance and luxury are allowed full sway.

ABOUT ninety people in deep mourning gathered at the house of their relative Mme. Goderoi, to whose funeral in Paris they had been summoned by letter. To their astonishment, the supposed corpse herself admitted them to the house, and explained that she had been declared dead on Thursday, and letters had been sent out the same day, but that she had come to life again after lying in a trance for thirty-six hours.

BILIOUSNESS BANISHED.

Seven Years' Constant Suffering Cured by Bile Beans.

"Never seen you look better" was the greeting accorded by parents, relatives, and friends alike to Miss Allice Gertrude Cook, of 85, Mawson Road, Cambridge. It was Bile Beans that made all this change in her, and the same medicine will improve your complexion and make you feel better too.

Miss Cook had suffered from bad bilious attacks for seven years. "I used to have one almost every week," she said. "I had very severe headache, and I became so bad that I could do nothing but lie down the whole of the day. Nothing did me any lasting good until I took Bile Beans.

"There was an immediate improvement in my condition, so I continued to take Bile Beans, and I was quickly restored to health again. Many months have elapsed since I took Bile Beans, and during that time I have not experieneed a single attack of biliousness. My cure is solely due to Bile Beans and I shall lose no opportunity of recommending them."

This is frank, honest testimony, and is typical of the many stories told daily, purely out of gratitude for the great benfits derived from Bile Beans. It is wholly because of their natural composition that Bile Beans always restore the smooth working of Nature's disordered processes of digestion and assimilation as no other medicine can. Avoid all old-fashioned remedies that contain minerals or other equally drastic drugs.

Trust to Bile Beans which are eminently suited to sufferers under our Indian climate. Bile Beans prove a permanent cure for nervous debility that tired feeling, want of energy, indigestion, biliousness, liver troubles, constipation, piles, headache, dizziness, palpitation, heart burn, flatulence, sickness, nausea, female ailments, colic, spasms and pain in the back and shoulders, rheumatism, colds, gout, liver chills, and influenza.

Sold only in sealed boxes of all Chemists and Stores, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4, or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co., 9, Dalh usie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 (which contains three times the quantity of Re. 1 size).

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Beans Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 5th Feb. 1908.

Bile Beans.

BY THE WAY.

WOMEN'S WAGES IN FRANCE.

The French Labour Department has published an interesting report on women's work and wages in the country. The number of women who work for their living is computed to be 6,382,000. Of those who work with their hands, the best remunerated are the jewel-cutters, whose average wage is 9 francs 25 centimes a day. At the opposite pole come the tailoresses, whose compensation for a day's labour is "two meals and 25 centimes." The wages of factory hands range from 1 franc to 2½ francs a day, according to the grade in which they are employed. Most striking of all, however, are the figures relating to the trades in which men and women work side by side at the same tasks. There the average man's wage is 5 francs 35 centimes, whereas a woman earns on the average only 2 francs 10 centimes a day. It certainly cannot be said that the figures, taken as a whole, afford any support to the contention of the Tariff Reformers that the wage-earners are well off in the Protectionist countries.

TO PRESERVE OLD LONDON.

Mr. R. B. Birnbaum, in a special supplement to the "Tatler," outlines a scheme for the preservation of old London. It is as follows: To a piece of land on the outskirts of London, set aside for the purpose by our municipal authorities, all these ancient buildings, when their time comes, should be transferred, or such of them as afford historical or architectural interest, and they should be reconstructed there not as separate buildings, but as part of an "ancient London," and approximating as n

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Professor Hugh Walker contributed the other day to the "Glasgow Herald" an excellent little essay on "Romance." He did not define that subtle and elusive element in literature. Instead, he set himself to establish the thesis that the romantic spirit which, at the beginning of the last century, burst in literature into that splendid efflorescence which is now matter of history has manifested itself also from time to time and independently in other provinces of art. The emergence of romance in architecture, in theology, and in painting is clear. One would be apt to generalise from the instances given that what in Mr. Walker's view constituted romanticism in art was reversion to the Middle Ages. But he guards himself from denying that there are other forms of it, and he rejects as quite inadequate the dictionary definition of the adjective "romantic" as "pertaining to the style of the Christian and popular literature of the Middle Ages." And, indeed, no definition could be satisfactory which does not cover what Brandes in a clumsy phrase calls the "naturalistic romanticism" of Wordsworth. One wishes, accordingly, that someone would do for that form of it what Mr. Walker has done for the other, and show in the arts other than poetry manifestations of the naturalistic spirit. One would expect to find them in painting. Even landscape gardening, which is also an art, ought to yield them. Experts will tell us how far the reforms connected with the names of Bridgman, Kent, and "Capability" Brown were a step towards the due appreciation of nature. If those men were true to their main principle it must have been a considerable step, for that principle was simply to let Nature as far as possible have her own way. It was said of Kent that "he leapt the ditch and found all nature a garden."

GARDENING IN POETRY.

That their work did mark an advance one may judge from Mason's "English Garden." That work is a didactic poem in Thomsonian blank verse in the ordinary style of its day. It has flowery talk of Vertumnus and Pomona; it has little apostrophes after the fashion of "Inoculation, heavenly maid, descend," and although here and there lit up by a pleasing ray of fancy, it is not now to be read without pain and suffering. Nevertheless books on gardening, if written in verse, were as popular then as books on the same subject are to-day if written in prose, and "The English Garden" went into an edition or two. It is its doctrine that is suggestive. On the negative side it is entirely salutary. It attacks that formal conception of the garden which, although sometimes attributed to the Dutch fashion introduced by William of Orange, had already in the Elizabethan age such a hold on the English mind as Bacon himself could not quite throw off. Mason accordingly protests, in his commentator's juicy phrases, against "the geometrical absurdities of our antient Gardens, their "unnatural and sumptuous puerilities," he deprecates line and plummet and an overuse of "that substitute for the Chizzel the shears." It is on the positive side, however, that the book seems premonitory of better things. The application of the epithet "romantic" to objects in a landscape is already something, and there is a perception of the scenic value of ruined castles and ruined abbeys. But besides, Mason enunciates the principle of the universal beauty of nature. How far he would have been consistent in practice is another matter. If set down, as Dr. Johnson was, in the heart of the savage Highland scenery of Invernessshire, it is certain that it would be in the very mildest form, if at all, that he would experience the emotion which Ruskin expresses when he describes mountains as the "great cathedrals of the earth, with their gates of rock, pavements of cloud, choirs of stream and stone, altars of snow, and vaults traversed by the continual stars." Even his friendship with Gray would not teach him so much. It is much more probable that, like the Great Cham himself, he would pronounce the hills "matter incapable of form or use," and complain of their "hopeless sterility," their "nakedness," and their "uniformity of barrenness." Still it is something to have come within reach of the thought that Emerson formulated as the "necessity under which everything lies of being beautiful," and that he illustrates by the fine stanza :—

Thou canst not wave thy staff in air,
Nor dip thy paddle in the lake,
But it curves the line of beauty there
And the ripples in rhyme the oar forsake.

Further, one wonders as one reads whether under some uncertain passages in the poem and in the commentary, where it is insisted that landscape is not an "imitative art" and that one who seeks to cultivate it must by the study of the masterpieces of the great painters get their point of view, there does not lie inarticulate the thought that the function of art towards nature is not decorative but majestic; that an artist must not enrich a scene by importing into it elements of beauty gathered from without, but must content himself with seeking to evoke the beauty already inherent in it.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF WORDSWORTH.

Are we on the verge of a reaction against the supremacy of Wordsworth as a philosophic poet? There are signs that point in that direction. Oftener than once during the last quarter of a century there has been manifested a momentary tendency to revert to pre-romantic ideals in literature. Once was when Mr. William Watson published his "Excursions in Criticism." That book made little noise in the ears of the general public, yet silently and effectually it did a twofold work. It killed the practice of making an essay in criticism a mere pretext for "fine writing," and it awoke a mild feeling of wonder—which certain of Mr. Watson's poems encouraged—whether the next movement in style would be in the direction of eighteenth-century models. What was thus, on its constructive side, partly a harking back to classic principles has recently taken the shape, on the destructive side of a depreciation of Wordsworth. When, the other day, the Duke of Argyll spoke of Wordsworth as a poet whom no one now read, people set the remark down to ducal ignorance, thought of his Grace's translation of the "Psalms," and sighed. But in the London press recently a writer of some authority defined Wordsworth as "a genteel mind of the third rank"—a saying which has made Mr. Gosse thankful that Mathew Arnold is dead. And now the leading literary paper of America has printed an article of a tone which suggests the reviews with which the "Lyrical Ballads" were received on their first publication. The reviewer attacks the poet on the side of his philosophy of life, which is "essentially unsound," and, asking himself the meaning of the well-known stanza beginning, "One impulse from a vernal wood," declares that "so far as it has any meaning it is not only nonsense—why not say the truth?—but pernicious nonsense." As a favourable contrast to its teaching he quotes a passage in the familiar heroic couplets in which Pope advises poets to follow nature, read Homer, and practise those "rules of old, discovered, not devised" which "are nature still but nature methodised" which we may take as a periphrasis for the "poetics" of Aristotle. The reviewer cleverly rises from the mere literary application of this passage and generalises that "this conception of the lessons of nature as embodied once for all in precepts and examples is wholesomer and truer than the romanticism which professes to learn more of man and morality from trees than from Christ and Plato." The exaggeration and the severity of tone of this judgment, and not the judgment itself, are new. Indeed, the criticism was early made. The notice of the "Lyrical Ballads" in the "Monthly Review" of 1799 says of the lines on "Tintern Abbey" that they are "somewhat tinctured with gloomy, narrow, and unsociable ideas of seclusion from the commerce of the world; as if men were born to live in woods and wilds, unconnected with each other." Compare with this the sentence in which the American reviewer sums all up: "In so far as Wordsworth attempts to satisfy the heart of man through inanimate nature he is on an essentially lower level of poetic philosophy than the old way, which went immediately to the thought of human passions and the battle of man with man. It is this, and not his occasional nodding, that will for ever bar him from the company of the supreme poets."

PROMISED CHANGES IN NOVEL WRITING.

It would be interesting to know from what data they are arguing who are telling us that there is presently to be a movement in fiction in the direction of "large canvases." Certainly, few of the works which seem to attain great popularity at present can be described by that phrase. Novels do not now usually run to the dimensions of "Middlemarch" nor romances to the dimensions of "Lorna Doone." Many are constructed on quite simple principles. There are few figures on the stage; there is no great complexity in the fable; the style is sweated of all superfluities; the action in its progress reaches from time to time one of those situations in which, to use Stevenson's phrase, "the threads of the story come together and make a picture in the web"; and then comes the "denouement." Of course inferior work can be produced on this plan. This generally happens when the dialogue, which readers love because it is easy to read and writers because it is easy to write, is in excess. Large novels as well as small bear the mark of that fault. Sir Walter Scott sometimes suspects himself of it. In a discussion between Dick Tinto and Peter Pattieson (an avatar of Sir Walter himself), in which the former charges him with allowing his characters to use the "gob box" and "patter" too much, the latter, after making a poor defence, allows Dick to have the last word and to put it to him whether he had not at times fobbed off his readers "with pages of talk for every single idea which two words might have communicated." What is hardly noticeable in a Waverley destory the symmetry of a novel of the slighter sort, and the symmetry of the latter is one of its great assets. For although a highly trained reader may lay down such a book with the feeling that he has dined "maigre," your ordinary hasty reader is gratified to find that the structure of the story has, without a deliberate reflective act on his part, imprinted itself on his mind, and that, consequently, in addition to the ordinary pleasures of the narrative, he experiences the artistic pleasure of a perception of the symmetry of the whole. It is to be hoped that the little masterpieces will continue to be produced even if they who predict the coming of the larger canvas are right. But where are the signs of its coming?

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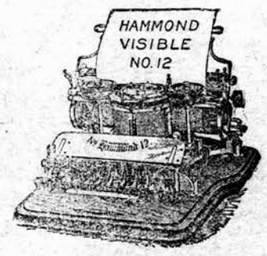

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3. THE APPROACHING ADVANCE OF PRICE
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A concession is allowed to prompt subscribers in order that the History may be placed quickly in the hands of as large a number of buyers as possible at a stage of the book's existence when their co-operation and support are greatly to be desired. In other words, those who shall subscribe now will do so at the lowest price at which the work will ever be sold in India. An ascending scale of prices will soon go into effect. "The Times" has reversed the usual methods of the publishing trade, and instead of offering the work at the highest price a few subscribers will pay, has fixed a temporary minimum price as an inducement to a much larger body of readers who appreciate a bargain and who act accordingly.

THE FIRST PRICE OF A BOOK.

This plan of sale is based on what "The Times" believes to be ordinary commonsense and fair dealing between publisher and buyer. "The Times" believes that the first price of a new book should be its lowest price and not its highest price, that a high price is a tax on knowledge, and that a low price attracts a large public. To issue a new book at a high price can have no other effect than to limit the demand.

Most persons will admit that the demand for a book is an absolutely unknown quantity. Who can forecast it? A book is a commodity, but it is not a staple commodity, such as wheat, or coal, or cotton, or tea. The price of staples is regulated, not by the producer, but more or less rigid laws that have their origin in known market values. The demand for them is constant, more or less uniform, and it may be, in ordinary years, approximately estimated in advance.

But who can estimate the demand for a book? The demand for a book, in these days of universal education and widely diffused knowledge, may conceivably run to tens of thousands of copies, provided of course, it is a good book and its merits are effectively made known.

HIGH PRICE AND SMALL DEMAND.

There are about 55,000,000 English-speaking people under the British flag, not to mention 80,000,000 under the American. A man writes a book in the language of that mighty host, not a book for the learned, or the antiquarian, or the scientific, but just an ordinary book to amuse the ordinary man for an hour or two. The publisher prints a paltry 750, or it may be 1,000 copies, for that vast number of the human race. He charges six shillings for a copy that ought to be sold at about two-thirds less, so that the man who buys it pays for his hour or two of amusement as much as would have bought him for a longer period the pleasures of music or scenery, the services of a whole company of actors, and a brilliant dialogue by Mr. Bernard Shaw. At six shillings the book will be absolutely denied to that vast body of omnivorous readers upon whom the reputation and popular approval of any writer must in the last analysis depend. To print a thousand copies of the book is merely to scratch the surface of the natural demand. The publisher who is content to depend for the sale of the book upon the few buyers (libraries and individuals) who will pay the high price, only appeals to a fraction—a small fraction—of the reading public. By making his appeal to this fraction of the public instead of the whole public, he shows either that he lacks faith in the potential possibilities of the book, or that he lacks business acumen.

BOOK-PRICES IN 1852.

The contention of "The Times" that the price of books is too high is not, as some people have thought, of recent origin. As long ago as 1852 "The Times" fought for cheaper literature, and condemned the combination known as the Amalgamated Publisher, because they had put artificially high prices on new books, and forbade price-cutting on the part of the booksellers. In that year there was a memorable controversy in England in regard to book-prices and publishers' profits, and the right of booksellers to sell at whatever price a book will bring. In that controversy, "The Times" voiced the opinion of practically the entire body of British authorship—Carlyle, Darwin, Dickens, Grote, Kingsley, G. H. Lewes, Macaulay, Mill, Milman, F. W. Newman, Goldwin Smith, Herbert Spencer and Tennyson. "The Times" (May 21st, 1852), referring to the dictation of the publishers, said:

"Mr. Gladstone most truly said that the state of the bookselling trade was a disgrace to the community. Nothing in the markets of the universe is so dear as a British made book, whether contrasted with other productions of labour at home, or with similar productions abroad. With a large educated population, an inquisitive tone of society, and a general desire for knowledge, the most uncommon article of private purchase is a new book, and the commodity most certain to be procurable at a depreciated rate is a publication of credit and renown."

The allusion in the last clause refers to the quite universal practice among readers of not buying a new book at all, and of procuring second-hand copies from dealers, and it was on the question of the right of dealers to supply books at "cut prices," whether new or second hand, that the controversy was waged.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HIGH PRICES.

Mr. Gladstone, himself a large buyer of books, speaking in the House of Commons, May 12th, 1852 said:

"We have a country in which the class that ought to be purchasers of new books is the largest in the world; I mean the educated class in that sense—the men in possession of such fortune as ought to make them the natural purchasers of new publications. That class in this country is counted by twenties and by fifties, I might almost say by hundreds of thousands. But what is the fact with regard to the state of the book-market? It is, that with the exception of certain very highly esteemed and distinguished authors—with the exception of such cases as Mr. Macaulay's HISTORY OF ENGLAND—what are called new publications, not only in a majority of cases, but in an enormous majority, scarcely ever pass a sale of 500 copies. The purchase of new publications, is scarcely attempted by anybody individually. (Hear, hear.) You go into the houses of your friends, and, unless in the case of books for which they have a professional want that must be satisfied, or unless they happen to be persons of extraordinary wealth, you do not find copies of new publications upon their tables, purchased for themselves, but you find something from the library, or something from the book club. (Hear, hear.) But what are these book clubs and book societies, which are engaged with such an enormous loss of time and waste of machinery in the distribution of books throughout the country? They are the ingenious expedients which, under the pressure of necessity, men have adopted to mitigate the monstrous evils they experience from the enormously high price of books, and satisfy in some degree their own demand for that description of mental food." (Hear, hear.)

The issue by "The Times" of "The Historians' History of the World" is a direct result of the so-called "Book War," during the course of which "The Times" contended that the wide distribution of good literature was prevented by the high prices exacted by the firms who compose the Publishers' Association. "The Times" asserted that book prices are higher to-day than they were 50 years ago, and this notwithstanding the acknowledged fact that the materials of book-production and the processes thereof have been largely diminished in cost. The History was therefore offered to the public to demonstrate the truth of "The Times'" contention that it is possible to issue first-class books at a popular price. The extraordinary welcome given to the History at Home has more than justified "The Times" position in the matter, and an enormous sale of the work is confidently anticipated. Here in India the sale of all the copies that are available at the present prices now seems to be reasonably assured. Whether as a work of reference, or as a book that is to be read merely for amusement, the History cannot fail to make a wide appeal in this country. For a station club, a library, a school, an officers' mess, or for that large class of Anglo-Indians who appreciate good literature, "The Historians' History of the World" offers just that combination of solidity and human interest, of scholarship and picturesque description, which will instruct the reader while at the same time it entertains him.

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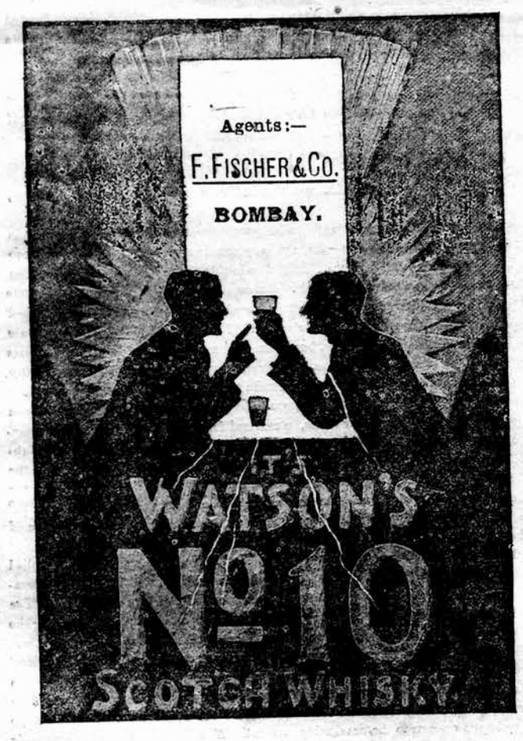

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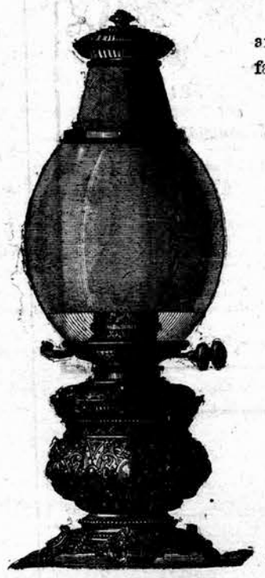

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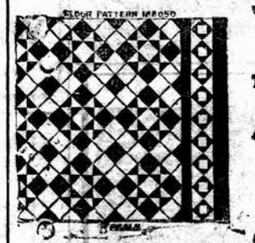

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